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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

COASTING TRADE INSTITUTIONS WITHDRAWN.

[INDEPENDENT NEWS AGENCY.]

Shanghai, May 12.

The various institutions for the coasting trade in Kwangtung province have been withdrawn.

AMERICAN COMMANDERS.

[INDEPENDENT NEWS AGENCY.]

Shanghai, May 12.

The Commander of the American Squadron, Admiral Hubbard, who is staying at Yokohama, paid a visit to the Naval Minister yesterday. The new commander, Admiral Murdock, is expected to arrive at Yokohama to-morrow. A reception will be held by the Japanese naval authorities jointly with the leading personages both in the Capital and in the port. Every preparation is going on busily for the occasion.

FUTURE OF THE FILIPINO.

An official of the insular government, who departed for home on the Pacific mail liner Minchuria, has written to the "Manila Times" a letter on the working capacity of the Filipino people and American attitude toward that capacity that contains much material for thought and consideration. The letter was written at Yokohama and is as follows:

"I wish to drop you a few lines on a subject which has impressed me since talking with most of those passengers on the Manchuria who recently paid a short visit to the Philippines. Their enthusiasm for Manila is pleasant to note, but I was extremely sorry to observe that many carried away with them the opinion, undoubtedly formed from hearing, that the Filipino is a lazy, good-for-nothing fellow and that the future development of the islands appears gloomy and uncertain. To one who has been in the islands since 1898 this view of the situation is regrettable. The efforts of we, civil employees of the islands, have been directed to the development of the people, to their uplift, leaving the natural resources to receive proper attention in due course of time. I believe great progress has been made and, under Mr. Forbes' administration, the prospects grow brighter every day. These passengers know nothing of the people and seem to have little sympathy or thought for them. Their comments certainly tend to give our work a black eye and are not of a character which, when given out in the States, will serve to increase the interest of the people at home in the work of our government and give to it that support from Congress for which we long so much."

I wish to do what I can to call the attention of all those whose interests lie in the uplift of the Filipino people to what appears to me a serious mistake in the matter of acquainting our visitors with conditions as we see them."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ALSACE LORRAINE.

BILL REJECTED BY REICHSTAG.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE TELEGRAPH.

Bombay, May 12, 7.10 a.m.

After long and fruitless efforts to effect a compromise by the Reichstag Committee, the Alsace Lorraine Bill, introduced on the 18th of December last, has been rejected by 13 votes to 12.

The Bill now goes back to the Reichstag, where efforts to reach a compromise will be resumed.

ALBANIAN UNREST.

AN INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTEER ARMY.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE TELEGRAPH.

Bombay, May 11, 2.30 p.m.

Mr. Donohoe, the war correspondent, in a despatch from Rome, asserts that Ricciotti and Garibaldi have already enlisted an army of ten thousand international volunteers to fight in Albania against the Turks.

MEXICAN REVOLT.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE TELEGRAPH.

Bombay, May 11, 2.30 p.m.

A telegram from El Paso states that the Federal General Navarro and his staff at Juarez surrendered to the rebels.

WHY THE BRITISH ARMY COSTS SO MUCH.

Captain Cecil Battine, in a paper in the "Nineteenth Century," arguing in favour of the adoption of the Swedish military system, says it would cost more, but much money might be saved by judicious economies. He says:

It is usually asserted that it is the pay, already high, of our voluntary soldiers that makes our army so costly. This is not the principal cause, however. When the whole amount spent in pay is struck out of the reckoning, our army is still proportionately more than four times as costly as the French, whose national standard of living is approximately the same as ours. The reason lies in the lack of economy in every detail of the Service, in the extravagant scale of living enforced on all officers, in the sacrifice of fighting power to pomp and show, in the unchecked snobbishness which is still the keynote of military life, and in the inability to recognise what is essential in contrast with unnecessary expenditure. Much money, too, is wasted by the court of closing accounts annually.

The announcement of President Taft laid the facts on the situation before Congress, he said, in order that that body might take proper action and determine what should be the next move of the United States in the matter, particularly with reference to the army now mobilized on the Mexican frontier.

The announcement of President Taft was a great surprise inasmuch as the press dispatches and official advice from Mexico for several days have been most discouraging.

"Cable news American."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

EGYPT.

SIR ELDON GORST'S REPORT.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE TELEGRAPH.

Bombay, May 12, 7.10 a.m.

Sir Eldon Gorst's report on Egypt has been issued.

It says with opportunities for self-government, the Legislative Council and General Assembly become more instruments for a nationalist agitation.

The Government will not be hurried into going faster and further in the direction of self-government than is considered to be in the best interests of the whole of the Egyptian people.

The administration of Sir Eldon Gorst has not been so strong in Egypt as that of Lord Cromer, and in consequence British prestige has been lowered very much.

The policy of bringing out graduates from the universities in England, and placing them in such responsible positions, without having had the necessary experience, is extremely detrimental to the effective administration of the country. Shortly after Lord Cromer's departure great things were expected of Sir Eldon Gorst, but after eighteen months of his administration, those who spurned Lord Cromer wished for his return. When the rumour gained currency that Lord Kitchener was to replace Sir Eldon Gorst there was much consternation amongst the natives, but his advent in the country, in which he gained his name, was welcomed by British residents. As regards self-government, the natives are not qualified to manage the affairs. Ignorance is rampant, and in existence is a vile system of bribery and corruption. Until the people are more enlightened, and the system referred to ended, the natives will never be in a position to control the destinies of the country.

WHY THE BRITISH ARMY COSTS SO MUCH.

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"Cable news American."

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

LIBERATION OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

"SHUUNG PO" SERVICE.

Peking, May 11.

The Throne has instructed the viceroys and governors of the various provinces to submit their opinion regarding the liberation of all political prisoners.

THE KULUN CONFLAGRATION.

CAUSE UNKNOWN.

"SHUUNG PO" SERVICE.

Peking, May 11.

The great fire at Kulun lasted for two days. The yamen, the banks, the treasury, the Provincial Assembly, and all the official buildings, together with the houses of the people were burned to the ground.

The whole city was practically destroyed. The cause of the fire was unknown.

All the telegraphic lines were cut and communication with Peking was established at Choung Chun, some distance from Kulun.

CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT PROHIBITED.

"SHUUNG PO" SERVICE.

Peking, May 11.

The Grand Councillors have instructed the viceroys and governors of the various provinces to prohibit the people from criticising the action of the government in the settlement of diplomatic questions, and from agitating against the issue of foreign loans.

MONGOLIA.

TROOPS DESPATCHED.

"SHUUNG PO" SERVICE.

Peking, May 11.

Prince Tao has despatched General Keung Kwai-Pai to the frontier of Mongolia, with his troops, for the protection of the place.

Colonel Henry M. Andrews, America of the first field artillery has been retired from active service.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

AN ALLIANCE.

IS IT WITH AMERICA?

"SHUUNG PO" SERVICE.

Peking, May 11.

H. E. Leung Tan Yen is alleged to have received private instructions some time ago from the Throne to open negotiations with a certain country about consenting to an alliance with China.

It is reported that H. E. Leung has brought this to a successful ending, and is now rewarded with the Presidentship of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

TAX ON OPIUM.

"SHUUNG PO" SERVICE.

Peking, May 11.

The President of the Board of Finance proposes to place a duty of Tls. 230 on native opium, as against Tls. 350 on foreign opium.

WEDDING.

CARROLL-LEWINGTON.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at St. Joseph's Church this morning, when Miss Nancy Lewington, of Hongkong, was united in wedlock to Mr. A. H. Carroll. The bride, who was given away by Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro, in the absence of her father, looked charming in a gown of white silk trimmed with lace. She wore a beautifully embroidered veil and carried a shower bouquet of morguerites and lilies. The bridesmaids were the Misses Geraldine and Constance Smith, nieces of the bridegroom, who were attired in charming creations of white silk with blue and pink embroideries, respectively, and carried bouquets of pink roses. Mr. W. J. Carroll, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The gift of the bridegroom to the bride was a handsome brooch set with emeralds and opals and to each of the bridesmaids a gold bangle. The presents were both numerous and costly.

After the ceremony, a reception was held at St. Patrick's Club, where the health of the happy couple was enthusiastically honoured. Later, the newly-married pair left for Manila, where the honeymoon is to be spent.

THE EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

"SHUUNG PO" SERVICE.

Peking, May 11.

The approximate gross earnings of Indian Railways for the period from March 31, 1910, to March 31, 1911, are published in the Gazette of India. The actual improvement of the earnings of last year over the previous twelve months was Rs 205 lakhs. Only five potty lines out of 61 systems failed to report an increase in earnings. The principal constituents to the improvement were the East Indian Railway, Rs 1 lakhs; Oudh and Rohilkund and Rajputana-Malwa, each Rs 25 lakhs; the North-Western, Rs 20 lakhs; and the Bengal-Nagpur, Rs 15 lakhs.

DRINK AND INSANITY.

POLE COURT.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

To-day, at the Magistracy, before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, a Chinese woman, named Cheung Yuk, was charged with cruelly ill-using two little girls, aged 10 and 7 respectively.

In the morning, evidence was given by Dr. Moore, showing that the children had been considerably bruised, on the chest, inside the arms and legs. Most of the bruises were small and such as would be caused by pinching.

In the afternoon the case was continued and Mr. Harding appeared on behalf of the defendant. Addressing the magistrate, the solicitor said that his client would plead guilty to pinching the older and slightly caning the younger girl. She was the wife of the partner in a compradore's shop and had brought the children with her from her own village. The children were closely in touch with their village and had visited it in charge of the defendant. It was not a case in which a woman had the custody of strange children. There was a reason for punishing the children. The younger had been burning eggshells over a candle, and the defendant was afraid of fire, while the older girl had been holding defendant's child upon a balcony in a dangerous manner.

Mr. Hallifax: You plead guilty to pinching?—I believe it is the Chinese custom.

Mr. Hallifax: The doctor's evidence this morning showed that there were small bruises inside the arms and legs, places where pinching would be exceedingly painful. Of course I do not know the particular parts in which the defendant pinched them.

A police statement was made to the effect that the children had collected their little belongings and left the defendant's house, reporting themselves at the police station at 8 a.m. The elder girl had said she could "stick it no more."

Mr. Hallifax imposed a fine of \$50, and bound her over in \$100 to keep the peace. He also said the case should be reported to the I.G.O.

The Weather Forecast.



On the 12th at 11.55 a.—The barometer has fallen considerably over the Sea of Japan, owing to a depression which appears to be moving Eastwards over N. Korea.

Pressure remains low over Yangtze valley with the barometer still falling on the E. coast of China. Pressure has increased slightly over S.W. China and Tongking.

Moderate S.E. and S. winds are indicated over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.08 inches.

Forecast District.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, S. winds, moderate; slightly, showery.

2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000.
RESERVE FUND \$15,000,000.
Sterling £1,000,000 at 3% 15,000,000
Silver 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of PRO. \$15,000,000

COUNT OF DIRECTORS:
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G. H. Moultrie, Esq.—Deputy Chairman
P. H. Armstrong, Esq.—C. J. Lehmann, Esq.
G. Balloch, Esq.—F. Lich, Esq.
A. Forles, Esq.—E. Shelling, Esq.
G. Friedland, Esq.—H. A. Siebe, Esq.
O. S. Gubay, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STABB.
MANAGER:Shanghai—H. E. H. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY
AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per Cent,
per Annum on the daily balance.ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3½ per Cent, per Annum.
For 6 months, 3¾ per Cent, per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent, per Annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ per cent, per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent, per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,025,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent, per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 6 months, 3½ per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months, 2½ per cent.

W. M. DICKSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... 16,850,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies
TOKIO. HANKOW.
KOBE. TIENSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWCHWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIAOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent, per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:—

For 12 months 4 per cent, per cent.

" 6 " 3½ " "

" 1 " 3½ " "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP... Gold \$8,250,000
RESERVE FUND.... Gold \$8,250,000

Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:—
36, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL & COUNTRY BANK,

LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS
ALL OVER THE
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4 per cent, per annum.

For 6 " 3 " "

For 3 " 3 " "

GEO. HOGG,

Manager.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 20th Feb. 1911. [18]

Banks.**DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.**

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.

1 STADT OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:—

Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow

Kobe Peking Singapore Tianjin

Tsingtau Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:

MESSRS. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S

BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BRITISH), LONDON

AGENCY.

DIREKTION DER DISCONTO GESELL-

SCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current

Account, DEPOSITS received on terms

which may be varied on application,

very description of Banking and

Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHEIDT,

Manager.

Hongkong, 16th Mar., 1911. [2]

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL**STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY**

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS:
LONDON, VIA DELTA NOOD, Sea Special

USUAL PORTS OF CAPT. E. P. MARTIN, a.m.m. 13th May Advertisement.

CALL 13th May

LONDON & AN-

WERP. v. STORE, SICILIA About Freight and

PENANG, O'MBD, Capt. C. H. WATKINS, a.m.m. 17th May Passage.

PORT SAID AND MARSHALLS MOJI, KOBE POONA About Freight only.

SHANGHAI DELHI About Freight and

SHANGHAI Capt. H. S. Bradshaw, 25th May Passage.

LONDON & AN-

WERP. v. STORE, SUMATRA About Freight and

PENANG, O'MBD, W. R. LE MARE 31st May Passage.

PORT SAID AND MAHLAKILL MAHLAKILL 31st May

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWITT,

Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 12th May, 1911. [4]

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THE BEST BRIDGE PLAYERS.**AND THE WORST:**

The last rubber before dinner had just been finished. One of the players had left the card-room. The other three were still at the table making up their accounts.

"I have had another bad day," one of them at length remarked; "it was my luck always to cut with A. He excelled even himself this afternoon. It's a mystery to me how such a clever man can be such an absolute fool at bridge."

The scene was a club in Pall Mall, and the particular member referred to a famous K.C. But the remark has a familiar sound and is probably uttered half a dozen times a week wherever bridge players do congregate.

And yet there is no more connection between brains and bridge than between cricket and culture. Many exceedingly stupid men and women are excellent card players, and some of the worst card players are persons of the most acute intelligence. Call it what you will, the "card instinct," the "fair for bridge"—the power of playing cards well is nothing apart and by itself, and proves nothing as to its possessor's mental equipment in other directions.

Nowadays, when bridge has become a necessary social accomplishment rather than a mere amusement, an interesting classification might be made of the professions that produce or attract the best players.

STOCKBROKERS AND SOLDIERS.

At the head of the list I should place stockbrokers and soldiers,

and at the bottom novel writers and journalists. It is the practical, not the imaginative, mind that excels at cards. The two finest bridge players in London are both

members of the Stock Exchange, and the bridge that hails from Throgmorton-street is, on the whole remarkably good. There is no soldier in quite the same class, as the two players I have alluded to, but the all-round standard of bridge at the Service Clubs is decidedly high.

Legal bridge is curiously uneven. There is a certain K.C. who is more dreaded as a partner than any other man in London. On the other hand, one of our County Court judges stands quite in the first rank of players. No judge of the High Court has attained any fame at bridge, but Mr. Arthur Hopkins, one of the Metropolitan Police magistrates, is generally regarded as the finest piquet player living. Barristers, as a rule, play better than solicitors.

—With one notable exception, doctors are indifferent bridge players. As far as London is concerned, there is only one medical man who counts as first class in the world of bridge, and he no longer actively practises his profession. Between diagnosing the symptoms of an ailing patient, and diagnosing the cards in one's opponents' hands there would seem to be no analogy. In that particular instinct which in some mysterious way prompts a player to lead the card his partner most desires, doctors are singularly deficient.

So few actors are seen in the card rooms of London clubs that it is difficult to estimate the standard of play in the dramatic profession. Mr. Sutro enjoys the reputation of being an excellent player, although his famous bridge scene in "The Walls of Jerico" was somewhat unconvincing. Mr. Cecil Clay, the author of "A Pantomime Rehearsal," is described by "Bards-worth" in his book on bridge as "an hereditary card genius of the highest order," and every one who has played with Mr. Clay admits the accuracy of the description. Mr. Clay, however, is something more rare than a skilful player; he is the most long-suffering and courteous of partners, and the most generous of adversaries. He reaps the just reward of his forbearance by making even duffers play well when they cut him as a partner.

ACTORS PREFER POKER.

Poker seems to be a more popular game with actors than bridge. When an American player was making his first appearance in London a few years ago, he was asked by a friend if his salary was satisfactory. "Salary doesn't count," was the reply, "but I play poker with the management every Saturday night."

Literary bridge has an unavoidable reputation, and the better the literature the worse the bridge. Successful writers of books are to be met in every card club in London, and if their skill were only equal to their enthusiasm, there would be no reason to complain of their play. But to write well and to play bridge well are apparently incompatible things. In justice to literary bridge players, it must be admitted that their card manners are invariably of the best, and that they are always popular as partners, though they occasionally seem unable to count thirteen cards, with any degree of exactitude.

Even in the case of those who are bridge players first and writers afterwards, the mere toying with literature has a bad effect. It has become an axiom in the bridge world that the surest way to destroy one's bridge-playing powers is to write a book on the game.

CHESS PLAYERS AND BRIDGE.

There is a popular idea that cards and chess have something in common, and that the same faculties are required in both games. So far from this being true, good chess players are, with hardly an exception, exceedingly bad bridge players. What is a fact is that both games often appeal to the same minds. Every one of the distinguished chess masters who took part in the recent tournament at San Sebastian is an enthusiastic card-player, but it is no reflection on their intelligence to say that they are far more desirable adversaries at bridge than at chess.

NO WAR WITH JAPAN.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the distinguished French peace advocate, addressed a large audience at the First Presbyterian church, Chicago, in which he discussed "The Ghost of a Possible War With Japan."

"War with Japan," declared the baron, "would be not only a crime, but folly with no end, no result, except revolution and ruin." Let us suppose that the United States, following an unfortunate inspiration, should attack Japan and be victorious. This victory would be of no use; Japan would remain inaccessible and even stronger than before, standing upon its right against an unjust aggression. Japan would be supported by the national feeling of its people, and by the exalted solidarity of Asia. No civilized nation could abstain from approving Japan's resistance.

"But, supposing now the reverse, that in a moment of complete folly Japan should attack the United States. This attack would be, for Japan, suicide."

"Let us suppose, with the most pessimistic alarmist, that Japan, starting a policy of imperialism and megalomania, should try to monopolize the Pacific ocean, claiming Asia for the Asiatics; it would be the beginning of Japan's decadence and the end of its power."

"Acting against the United States, taking by surprise or force the Philippines and the Hawaiian islands, Japan would open, at the same time, an era of general aggression against Europe. Japan could not stop, but would threaten Great Britain, Singapore as well as Shanghai, France, Saigon as well as Hanoi, Germany, the Netherlands, Russia, Australia, too—that is to say, all the world. It is very much to do for one nation."

"And where would Japan find money for attempting in the Pacific this Napoleonic policy of a universal blockade? And what would become of Japan's industry, of its agriculture, of its commerce, of its art, of its economic leadership in China? Such a policy would accomplish the miserable collapse and not the triumph of Japanese imperialism."

"Let us stop this alarmist nonsense and these pessimistic appeals to new expenses for armaments and to empty glory."

"Imperialism cannot dominate any more, anywhere; the world will accept no more a master. Humanity now wants guides, not a master."

"The empire of the sea exists no more; the Pacific ocean will belong to all, just as the sky belongs to aviation and not to one nation only."

"But let us be confident in the wisdom of the Japanese people and the Japanese government—a propaganda for peace."

Consignee

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"BLOOMFONTEIN."

Captain J. B. Pattison, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Goods are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock noon.

All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911. [1118]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"PESHAWAR,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON,

MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ

and STRAITS.

Consignees of Goods by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out by mark by

Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 12th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Company's surveyors, Goddard and Douglass, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911. [1091]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"ATSUTA MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Goods are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 11th May, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1911. [15]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG

AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APOAR,"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once, at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 p.m. of the 18th inst., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of cargo from SINGAPORE are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1911. [1119]

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING

AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited, will be held at Winchester House, Hall No. 174, Old Broad Street, in the City of London, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit passing a Resolution authorising the Directors to borrow or raise such further sum of money as they may think fit, but so that the amount borrowed or raised by the Company and then outstanding shall not exceed three-fourths of the issued capital of the Company.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1911.

By order of the Board,

ALFRED W. BERRY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911. [1111]

Public Company

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Dated this 31st day of March, 1911.

By order of the Board,

ALFRED W. BERRY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911. [1111]

AUCTIONS.

Particulars and Conditions of Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY,

the 15th day of May, 1911, at 3 p.m.

at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND adjoining Garden Road, at 10, 11, Caroline Hill Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st January, 1912.

Particulars of the Lot.

Lot No. 10, Adjacent to Garden Road, Caroline Hill Road.

Boundary Measurements.

Area in acres, square feet, and square yards.

Contents in square feet, and square yards.

Annual Rent.

User Tax.

Other Tax.

Period of Lease.

Period of Renewal.

Period of Option.

Period of Sublease.

Period of Vacancy.

Period of Non-payment.

Period of Non-delivery.

Period of Non-renewal.

Period of Non-sublease.

Period of Non-vacancy.

Period of Non-non-payment.

Period of Non-non-delivery.

Period of Non-non-renewal.

Period of Non-non-sublease.

Period of Non-non-vacancy.

Period of Non-non-non-payment.

Period of Non-non-non-delivery.

Period of Non-non-non-renewal.

Period of Non-non-non-sublease.

Period of Non-non-non-vacancy.

Period of Non-non-non-non

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure
Malt Whiskies distilled in
ScotlandGENUINE AGE
AND
FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.Robert Porter & Co.'s
BULL DOG

BRAND

GUINNESS'

STOUT
in PINTS and SPLITSA. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.The object of this paper is to publish
correct information, to serve the truth
and print the news without fear or
favour.Cable Address: Telegraph
Hongkong.Telephone: No. 1.
A. B.C., 5th edition
Western Union.THE
Hongkong Telegraph

Hongkong, Friday, May 12, 1911.

TRUE SOCIAL REFORM.

Tardily following the example of the Home government, a bill, called "The Moneylender's Ordinance 1911," has been introduced to the Legislative Council. Very much on the same lines as the Home Act of 1900, the ordinance will be welcomed here on account of the relief to be granted to the debtor who has by stress of circumstances been forced to borrow money at usurious interest. In the present state of business morality the money lender cannot be blamed for trying to make as much for himself as he possibly can, but that he should be able to demand, and secure, more than a fair interest on money lent, has been a crying shame, which the government has done well to try and remedy.

We note with satisfaction the proposed measure and its provisions are as much a protection to the borrower as the lender. Strangely enough, and it may have a peculiar significance, the second clause in the bill goes straight to the question of excessive interest. It

provides that where proceedings are taken in any Court, for the recovery of money lent, or for the enforcement of an agreement in respect to money lent, and it is proved that the amounts charged for expenses, etc., or interest, are excessive, the court may relieve the debtor of any sum in excess of that adjudged to be reasonable, and further if any sum has already been paid in excess, it shall be refunded to the debtor.

There are other provisions in clause 1 that are worthy of comment, but that alone is the finest piece of social reform that the Government could introduce. Looked at from all points it is an admirable measure. It secures to the borrower, with good credit, the loan of money at reasonable interest, it raises a barrier against those whose security is of such a risky nature as to call for heavy usury, and protects the money lender himself from that besetting fault of overweighing his debtor with a huge burden of interest. Such a measure is one of all round protection, and though the saving of the money lender from himself is no concern of ours, we cannot but feel gratified with a proposal which institutes a double check on those whose business is full of temptation to emulate Shylock.

Admirable as this provision may be, we must confess to greater pleasure in the clause which renders registration absolutely obligatory. The amount of the registration fee is \$10 and the money lender is registered for three years, renewable on application, for the privilege of carrying on one of the most lucrative of business, a fee equivalent to \$3.30 per annum is to be paid. It cannot be doubted that the bill is undoubtedly a good one and that it will have a beneficial effect on loan transactions, and be a protection to the borrower against the demands of the usurer. That alone justifies its introduction, and we doubt not that the judges in the courts will be able to settle money lending actions with more satisfaction to themselves than has hitherto been the case.

HONGKONG DAY
BY DAY.

The annual meeting of the Gun Club, Hongkong, will be held to-morrow.

The final of the lawn tennis tournament of the Hongkong Cricket Club was to be brought off to-day. The heavy downpour of rain made this impossible.

The Budget will probably be introduced in the House of Commons on Monday.

There will be a sale of Crown land of the Public Works Department on Monday, at 3 p.m.

The Rubi, arrived at Hongkong, brought in from Manila 1,000 tons of sugar and 750 bales of hemp.

At the magistracy to-day a Chinese, who had returned from banishment, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

The hearing of the trial of Mrs. Proudflock, on a charge of murdering Mr. Stewart, at Kuala Lumpur, will probably be proceeded with on Monday.

A Chinese mandarin, staying at the Stag Hotel, engaged a rickshaw to take him to a tailor's near the clock tower. Entering the shop he left behind a purse containing the sum of \$4.50. He has reported his loss to the police.

In Canton, on the night of the 8th, the cholera all over the city failed. The soldiers imagined another rising was about to take place, and 1,000 were dispatched to protect the Viceroy. The cause of the sudden darkness was quickly discovered, and order was quickly restored.

Lovv Ligard is "At Home" to-day.

One case of plague (fatal) was reported yesterday.

The Imramayo took on board 6,000 tons of sugar at Iloilo.

The new Colonial Secretary, Mr. W. D. Barnes, leaves Manila to-day for Hongkong.

Rod. Stanton, who put up a very good fight with Bill Lewis at the City Hall, Hongkong, meets a heavier man to-morrow in Manila.

The Festival of Empire opens to-day in London. An army of 6,000 workmen have been employed on the grounds for some time past.

Mr. Lovett M. Wood left Hongkong to-day on the Tenyo Maru for Japan. He hopes to return to Hongkong in October, and then proceeds to the Philippines.

Mr. Myron H. Chandler, of the Bureau of Health, Philippines, who has been here conducting investigations as to the manner in which lard is made in Hongkong, returned to-day by the Kuman Maru to Manila.

The Christian Union meeting, on Monday, the 15th inst., will be conducted by Pastor Muller. He will give an account of his work in connection with the Foundling House. The meeting will be held at St. Stephen's College at 5.30 p.m.

J. Freeman, president of the Glen-Ary Coal Co., of Indiana, arrived in Manila on the steamship Loongsong from Hongkong. Mr. Freeman is one of the big coal magnates of Indiana and is making a tour around the world.

To-morrow night and during the coming week there will be a mammoth programme presented at the Bijou Theatre. The Flower Street Pierrots, staged by Mr. R. Stephenson and assisted by Miss Grace Wilson, Miss May Maxwell, Miss Gracy Vyvee and Mr. Charles MacKaye, will appear.

That the crusade against mosquito wags so successfully in Manila by the mosquito brigade which began its work under the direction of Dr. Charles S. Banks, government entomologist, may extend to every province in the Philippines, is the possibility raised by the determination of the directors of the summer normal school now in session to distribute among the teachers copies of the mosquito circular prepared by Dr. Banks.

A Manila contemporary has taken an alarmist view of the plague which is running riot in Hongkong and claiming scores of victims in the capital of Japan. When it is pointed out that since the first day of January there have not been 30 cases, perhaps the paper in question will not use language based probably upon unreliable information. In accordance with English sanitary laws, everything possible is being done to obliterate the disease.

Walking down Des Voeux Road late yesterday afternoon, a reader was surprised to see a crowd of Chinese watching money pass into the hands of the masters of the three card trick. The betting laws of the Colony are strict, but there seems to be a laxity in carrying those laws into effect. One seldom sees a policeman in this road, and in their absence it is no wonder that such scenes were witnessed. Such gambling loving crowds, says our reader, are quite common in the city.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—Hedley G. White, Esq., \$10; R. A. Gubbay, Esq., \$10; Messrs. Garner, Quelch and Co., \$10; Messrs. Quelch, Eborius and Co., \$5; A. F. Arculli, Esq., \$25; Fairall & Co., \$25; Messrs. Lowe, Birmingham & Matthews, \$25; B. Layton, Esq., \$10; W. L. Patten, Esq., \$10; Messrs. Childbeck, McGregor & Co., \$10; Messrs. Dunn & Reff, \$5; and W. Drew Braidwood, Esq., \$5.

In Canton, on the night of the 8th, the cholera all over the city failed. The soldiers imagined another rising was about to take place, and 1,000 were dispatched to protect the Viceroy. The cause of the sudden darkness was quickly discovered, and order was quickly restored.

The French Mail of the 11th April was delivered in London on May 11.

On Tuesday next the Queen Victoria Memorial will be unveiled in London.

The members of the White Rose of Yorkshire Lodge of P.O.G.T. have arranged for a picnic and moonlight trip tomorrow.

A farmer of the village of Fan Shan reports to the police that at 9 a.m. on the 11th inst., three armed men entered his father's house and took \$13.

That all vessels arriving in Manila from Hongkong will have to anchor in the harbour instead of coming direct to the piers is the possibility raised by the presence of plague here.

A telegram has been received from the Japanese Wireless Telegraph Station in Formosa, by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., stating that the mail steamer Delta is delayed by fog in the Formosa Channel, and that she is not expected to arrive in Hongkong until Saturday morning.

Captain Outerbridge, of the steamer Tean, which arrived in Manila on the 5th from Hongkong, gave some very interesting facts about the plague in Hongkong. He says that the plague is confined entirely to one street, and that the authorities have it well in hand. It is not causing any anxiety among European residents, but every precaution is being taken to prevent its spread to other ports.

A wireless message was received from the P. and O. steamer "Delta" to-day to the effect that the vessel was fog-bound and could not arrive till to-morrow. As Mr. Henry Dallas and his "Follies" had booked their passage to Hongkong on board this steamer, the vessel's late arrival will prevent them from appearing at the Theatre Royal to-night. The management has asked us to notify the public that any seats which might have been booked for to-night's advertised performance are therefore cancelled, and holders of tickets can have their money refunded to them on return of the tickets. The Company will positively appear to-morrow night.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG YARN
MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwall state that since their last report on the 31st ult. by the s.s. Assaye a sudden revolutionary rising in Canton and several other southern districts had hampered the trade, which had further depressed the yarn market in the first part of the interval.

The trouble having been quelled soon, by the stringent measures taken by the Chinese Government, the business soon resumed a normal tone.

The present low rates tempted a few speculative buyers to appear in the market, which resulted in a moderately good business and about 2,000 bales were put through, at a further decline of \$1 to \$2. There is nothing encouraging to induce other large buyers, who still remain very quiet. Judging from the present condition of the market it is not expected that a further decline will set in and the market closes quiet but steady.

CRICKET.

In the interport practice match, Mr. Elborough's Team v Mr. H. Hancock's on Saturday, at 2 p.m., the following have been selected to play for Mr. Hancock's team:—H. Hancock, R. Hancock, C. T. Hose, T. E. Poarce, H. R. Makin, F. J. de Rome, M. M. Mass, Lt. N. J. Williams, A.S.C., Corp. Tavernor, Capt. Clapham, R. A., Lt. Col. Hamilton, K.O.Y. L.I.

The following have been selected to play for Mr. Elborough's team:—A. C. E. Elborough, R. P. Thrusfield, R. E. Or Bird, C. A. Cooke, R. N. Rev. S. W. Payne, Lt. H. G. Bagnall, R. A., Capt. G. E. Garnett, R. A., Corp. Dempsey, K.O.Y.L.I., Lt. C. H. T. Thorpe, K.O.Y.L.I., Lt. Wiltshire, R. A., D. E. Donnelly.

FIGHTING THE OPIUM
FIEND.

Writing in "Everybody's Magazine" under the heading of "China's Grapple with the Opium Evil" Mr. Edward Alsworth Ross, has many interesting things to say:

Four years ago the Chinese were using seventy times as much opium as they were using in 1800. Annually, twenty-two thousand tons of the drug were absorbed, most of it converted into thick smoke and inhaled by a legion of smokers estimated to number at least twenty-five millions. In the poppy provinces opium was so plentiful and cheap that a shocking proportion of the adult population became addicted to the habit.

In Szechuan, in the cities half of the men and fifth of the women came to smoke opium; in the country the proportions were fifteen per cent. and five per cent. respectively. In Kansuh three men out of four were said to be smokers. In western Shensi we came upon districts where we were assured that nine tenths of the women above forty smoked. In Yunnan the principal inquiry in matrimonial negotiations was, "How many opium-pipes in the family?"—this being a certain test of its financial standing. Whole populations had given themselves up to the seductive pipe and were sinking into a state of indescribable lethargy, misery, and degradation.

The famous Anti-Opium Edict issued by the Empress Dowager, September 20, 1908, which commanded that the growth, sale, and consumption of opium should cease in the Empire within ten years, was the opening gun in what is undoubtedly the most extensive warfare on a vicious private habit that the world has ever known.—The colossal moral conflict has raged over a territory as vast as the United States. Hundreds of thousands of officials, gentry, students, merchants, and den-keepers have been drawn into it. Blood has been shed and property has been destroyed on a great scale. The stake is the lives of some millions of opium users, to say nothing of the oncoming generations. The guard of victory is the assured independence of the Yellow Race and its eventual participation on equal terms with the White Race in the control of the destinies of the planet.

The ins and outs of the fight on the poppy are full of the "Arabian Nights" flavour. When the magistrate proclaims the Anti-Opium Edict and announces that he intends to see it obeyed, the cultivators in a body call upon him, grovel on their faces, remind him that he is the "father and mother" of them all, and beseech him to save them from ruin by letting them grow their poppy just this season. Of course there is a fat bribe lurking in the background for the official who is open to that sort of persuasion; and unless the officials is a reformed at heart or else afraid of losing his place, he is not wholly obdurate. The salary of the mandarin is nominal, and he has somehow to squeeze a living income out of his district.

But if opportunity avails not, the farmers resort to ruse. They raise the poppy in small patches in out-of-the-way places off the main road—behind walls or trees or up a little side valley—or they cut off the leaves and flowers so the crop can not be recognized at a distance. They rely on steering off or by bribing shut the eyes of the "runners" sent out from the magistrate's headquarters to look for infractions of the Edict. If, nevertheless, the mandarin hears of illicit poppy-growing and comes in his big green sedan-chair, borne on the shoulders of four bearers, with a force of men to pull up the outlawed plants, the tactics suddenly change. He may be met by the men of several confederated villages armed with sickles, pitchforks, and billhooks and intent on mischief. At Wu-kung last spring the mob put to flight the satellites of the magistrate and even laid rude hands on the official himself. He took refuge in a temple and let it be known that the farmers might grow poppy, for all he cared!

The experience of the Chinese with opium smashes the comfortable doctrine that organized society need not concern itself with bad private habits. The hand of government was withheld for a long time in China, and if any sanitary principle of self-limitation lurked in the virtue it ought to have declared it.

self long ago. If it were in the nature of opium-smoking to confine its ravages to fools and weaklings, if out of each generation it killed off the two or three per cent. of least foresight or feeble self-control, it might be looked upon as the winnowing of chaff, and society might safely concede a man the right to go to the devil in his own way and at his own pace. But the vice was not so discriminating. Like a gangrene it ate deeper and deeper into the social body, spreading from weak tissue to sound, till the very future of the Chinese race was at stake.

Now, liquor is to us what opium is to the yellow man. If our public opinion and laws had been so long inert with respect to alcohol as China has been with respect to opium, we might have suffered quite as severely as have the Chinese. The lesson from the Orient is that when society realizes a destructive private habit is eating into its vitals, the question to consider is not whether to attack that habit, but how.

NEWS FROM THE
NORTH.

An express train of the Peking Hankow railway was derailed some distance from Ching Ting at 11 o'clock a.m. on the 28th ultimo. The express train left Hankow with a full complement of passengers, and maintained a good speed all the way. Nothing happened until some distance from Ching Ting, when a first class carriage was derailed. Two old sleepers on the line gave way, and this was the cause of the accident. The country is flat. The engine went on for about 300 or 400 yds. before the driver discovered that the carriages had been lost behind. The passengers on board the train were panic-stricken, and the guard at once telegraphed to Ching Ting for assistance.

Unfortunately the telegraphic line was damaged, and they had no alternative but to send the engine on to Ching Ting for help. A certain foreign minister and his suite, together with the deputies despatched by the Board of Foreign Affairs to welcome him, were on board. The minister was slightly injured on the hand. Thirty seven passengers were wounded, and among them were many European ladies. An American tourist was also injured. The tourists on board the disabled train at once took some snap shots of the accident, and the curio hunters took pieces of the broken sleepers away with them as souvenirs of the accident.

LOG BOOK.

Two naval "commissions from the ranks" were gazetted last month, the warrant officers promoted being Chief-Gunners G. Mascull and G. E. Frew. The former officer gained the Conspicuous Service Cross for his gallantry and resource during the severe fighting at the Taku Forts in June, 1900. He led the boarding party in cutting out the Chinese destroyers which were firing upon our men, one of which, the "Hai Loong," renamed the "Taku," is in the Navy at the present time. The rising generation of naval officers will long remember Lieutenant Mascull, who was for some years the gunnery instructor at Osborne. Lieutenant Frew began his career during the days of the Hoytian Revolution, being present at the bombardment of Jackmel. He was recommended as "especially distinguished" for his gallantry in the attack on Arabi Pasha's entrenched position at Kafir-Dulmar, and again for his work with the Gordon Relief Expedition.

"Blazon it to the sky," writes a Manila homeward bound on the Chiyo Maru, says the "Manila Times," "that the Chiyo stuck in the mud for three hours in good old Hongkong. How's that for Manila's hated rival? Nobody seemed to pay any particular attention to it; said that it was not at all unusual. Now if it had been poor old Manila."

A "find" of coins, laid bare by a high tide in Suffolk, has been puzzling the antiquaries. A button was found with the motto, "Our own expert feels convinced that the latter has filled the collection plate of the church of Dunwich."

TO-DAY'S GREAT FESTIVAL.

THE "ALL RED-ROUTE."

During the past six months, the clang of hammers, the sawing of wood, and the hundred and one noises attendant upon industry have been almost incessant, preparing for a curious yet festive public venue for the celebration of Empire. The Crystal Palace, so admirably suited for exhibitions and celebrations of innumerable kinds, has been selected for the "epitome and core of the great conception, the All Red Route."

The sight viewed by those who visit the Palace of Crystal will be one long remembered, nay, never forgotten. Here we shall, at least, see the coming of Empire so long cherished in a commercial sense, so long deferred. The amount of time and money required in the erection of this magnificent "illusion" if one might so term it, has been enormous, but there will be ample recompence to the public, glorying in celebration, to see the most striking abridgement of the wonders of diverse climes and latitudes that has ever been effected by the executive imagination of man.

The exhibition, the epitome and core of the great conception, the All Red Route, which will, in a mile and a half of electric travel, exhibit the inexhaustible variety of the British Dominions, Arctic, temperate and tropical climates, was opened to-day.

Here the eye will be feasted in rapid succession with the most characteristic aspects of scenery, the treasures of natural history, and the whole range of human occupations. One will pass from the Indian jungle to the Newfoundland fishery; from the Canadian orchard to the Australian sheep-farm; and from the New Zealand geyser to the South African gold mine.

Even when the great display is ready, it will hardly convey an adequate impression on its surface of the enormous amount of labour and material that has gone to its construction. There are at present some 8,000 men employed within the Palace grounds, and the All-Red Route to me involves an outlay of £20,000. The canvas of the scenery, placed end to end, would extend to fourteen miles, its average height being thirty feet, and the ninety artists who have been engaged upon it for the past six months have used 150 tons of paint, of the value of £4,500. The staffed specimens of animals, fish, and fruit will run into thousands, not to speak of the hundreds of wild rabbits which will give a pleasing touch of reality to the Australian landscape; the line will at one point traverse 100 feet of specially constructed bridge; and down the Blue Mountain cascade 65,000 gallons of water will pour every minute. Such are some of the details of the architecture of the ten miles of roads and pathways for the accommodation of the millions who will come to take their pleasure of the marvellous scene.

The interior of the Crystal Palace hardly knows itself when its printing dignified dulness has passed through the alchemy of its present curators. Some idea of the transformation may be gathered from the fact that 1,000,000 square feet of cream-coloured art fabric, 20,000 yards of royal crimson cloth, 7,000 yards of floral festoons, 5,000 yards of mauve silk and Irish poplin, 7,000 yards of crimson satin and 100,000 square feet of Indian matting are employed to give an appropriate atmosphere of warmth and gaiety to the focus of so great an Imperial reunion.

The 15,000 performers have been admirably organized under the charge of borough committees, and the readiness of so great an army of performers to provide their own "costumes and pay their travelling charges to and from the Palace, speaks volumes for the public spirit and civic patriotism which the Festival and Pageant have been the means of stimulating throughout the Metropolis.

Under the new Copyright Bill offenders may be imprisoned for two months. Pirates who whistle the latest Viennese musical comedy waltz should get more.

YOUNG CHINA IN THE CLASS-ROOM.

apparently contradictory activities they are through and through conservative. So, for that matter, are most American schoolboys. But the difference is that with the Chinese young man conventionality is his ideal. Calmly effective he may be as long as he is working in a familiar groove; once out of that rut, he is at a loss.

The well-to-do and educated young Chinese depends so wholly on the promptings of custom and tradition that he is more helpless in a new situation, less capable, so to speak, of "falling on his feet" in an emergency, than even the least experienced and resourceful of our own boys. To develop individuality, to encourage independent thinking, to draw out and accentuate suppressed personality—these are the tasks of the Western teacher. The younger generation in China is in a special sense a "rising" one. Its future achievements will be worthy of its splendid capacities if Western learning can carry with it Western resourcefulness and initiative and freedom.

INTERPORT POLO.

About the 20th inst. General Anderson, and a number of gentlemen comprising a local polo team, intend leaving Hongkong for Manila.

One of the gentlemen who represented Manila here the other day states, in the course of a letter just received, that they had a delightful time in Hongkong and every member of the party is anxious to return again and try conclusions at another date. "We are looking forward," he says, "to the arrival of Major-General Anderson and the officers who accompany him on a visit to Baguio this month."

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Horticultural Society was held last night in the City Hall, when there were present Messrs. W. Looker (in the chair), L. Gibbs, hon. sec.; F. Howell, A. J. Mackie, A. H. Harris, Chas. Po Sien and Shin Yen Fan.

The chairman, in proposing the adoption of accounts, said he was glad to note that the number of entries had increased, but also regretted that the number of persons exhibiting was falling off. He suggested that this might be remedied by a change in classification, while the Governor's permission to hold the next exhibition on the Colony's finest site would also be a fillip, and add considerably to the membership. He then called attention to the various infringements of the rules. This was not done by the exhibitors themselves but by their gardeners, and they were asked to see that their gardeners be properly instructed, and to see that instructions be properly carried out. He trusted the public have been informed to keep their dwelling houses clean. Special attention will be paid by the sanitary authorities to the improvement of drains and to preventing the public from dumping dead rats and rubbish in the streets.

CANTON NEWS.

(The "TELEGRAPH" Correspondent.)

Canton, May 11.

FOREIGN CONSUL LODGES COMPLAINTS.

A foreign Consul has, owing to the many diplomatic cases pending settlement by the authorities of Lin Chow and Yum Chow, lodged a complaint with the Canton Viceroy, and requested His Excellency to dispatch a special deputy to those places to hasten the officials who are responsible for delay. The Consul has made this request with a desire to maintain friendship between the two countries, and to protect trade. His Excellency has acceded to the Consul's request, and the deputy is already on his way.

CANTON TRANQUIL.

Although Canton has assumed its former state of tranquillity, and it is fairly certain that no similar rising will occur again, there is still anxiety among the people living in the outskirts of the city. On the arrival of the cruisers from the northern squadron, H.E. the Viceroy will ask Admiral Li Chun to start round the different districts in Kwang-tung, with a view to pacifying the minds of the people.

Ever since the tumult in Canton, the authorities at Chiu Chow have taken the utmost precaution to prevent another outbreak. All passengers arriving and leaving Chiu-chow by trains are subject to strict examination. The garrison which had been stationed in the outlying districts has been recalled for the protection of the city.

AMMUNITION DISCOVERED IN HAIR.

Yesterday, according to information supplied by the landlady of a certain house, the police at once went to No. 3, Tak-lun Lane, Honan, and effected a seizure of a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The contraband was discovered in twelve-bales of human hair. In these packages, besides 62 rifles, a large quantity of ammunition, together with uniforms and white bands were found. In a well in the same house a large number of rifles were discovered.

THE PLAGUE.

Preliminary steps have been taken by the Taitai of Constabulary in preventing the spread of plague in Canton. New measures have been introduced and the public have been informed to keep their dwelling houses clean. Special attention will be paid by the sanitary authorities to the improvement of drains and to preventing the public from dumping dead rats and rubbish in the streets.

PHILIPPINE EXPORTS TO AMERICA.

Although tobacco exports from the Philippines to the States, for the first ten months of the present fiscal year, show the expected decrease in the statistics prepared by the local custom house, the figures for sugar exports in these ten months almost equal the figures for the entire year of 1910. However, there is no possibility of the figures reaching the maximum of 300,000 tons allowed free entry into the United States by the Payne bill, for several years to come.

It was in August, 1910, that the Payne bill went into effect permitting sugar to the amount of 300,000 tons a year to be entered free of duty in the States and tobacco in the form of cigars to the extent of 150,000,000.

During the fiscal year of 1910, when the Payne bill went into effect, the exportation of cigars amounted to 73,330,150, and of sugar 83,635 1-2 tons, while during the first ten months of the fiscal year of 1911, only 22,030,770 cigars and 80,430 tons of sugar have been exported.

The tobacco and sugar interests in the States bitterly fought the measure, giving those products unlimited free entry, fearing too much competition; so a compromise was made fixing the above figures as the limit of free entry.

If Marie Correlli wrote an article for the "Daily Mail" on "What I think of Lloyd George," she would probably get much the same huge fee as Mr. Lloyd George would for an article on "What I think of Marie Correlli," "Young Woman" (April).

SUPREME COURT.

ABSCONDING CREDITORS.

Canton, May 11.

FOREIGN CONSUL LODGES COMPLAINTS.

Before his Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, in the Original Division of the Supreme Court this morning, Sir Henry Borkley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Boliner Johnson, from the office of Messrs. Denys and Bowley, made an ex parte application on behalf of the China Export, Import and Bank Company, of 2, Connaught Road Central, against the Man Yuen Tai firm, of 10, Mercer Street, and Tsui Loi Hing, of the same place, for leave to issue a writ of attachment in that action upon the plaintiffs entering into a bond without sureties in the penal sum of \$3,000 and for leave to attach under the said writ the property of the defendants in custodia legis.

CANTON TRANQUIL.

Consul read the statement of claim, which stated in effect that the defendants had absconded on the 23rd December last. On the following day, those proceedings were commenced. Between various dates and upon contract the plaintiffs had sold and delivered to the defendants upon credit certain dye goods to the value of the following sums:—\$15,272.71; \$22,038.08; \$5,906.22; \$1,650; \$2,023.50 and \$3,031.50; making a total of \$47,482.91. The plaintiffs claimed that having given time to the defendants, they had repudiated the contracts. Credit had expired in all the cases.

His Lordship—What is your application?

Sir Henry—To hear the case ex parte.

His Lordship—After the issue of the writ, what happens?

Sir Henry—A statement of claim is filed, which has been done. All we have to do is to establish the fact that the defendants are absent from the Colony.

His Lordship—Has a day been appointed?

Sir Henry—Yes.

His Lordship—That has to be put straight.

Sir Henry—in what way?

His Lordship—Have a document filed. We must be very, very careful. Had it been an ordinary action, it would not matter. What writ have you got? General attachment?

Sir Henry—Yes.

His Lordship—That has to be put straight.

Sir Henry—In what way?

His Lordship—Have a document filed. We must be very, very careful. Had it been an ordinary action, it would not matter. What writ have you got? General attachment?

Sir Henry—Yes.

His Lordship—There's no special garnishee?

Sir Henry—No, the writ is directed to the Registrar. He is the garnishee.

Mr. Seidler, managing partner of the plaintiff firm, proved the various contracts which had been entered into.

His Lordship (To Sir Henry)—What do you claim?

Sir Henry—Damages.

His Lordship—You can't keep the goods as well as claim damages.

Sir Henry—No.

At this point, the plaintiff said he would prefer to keep the goods with a view to re-selling them. He thought he could sell them at the proper price.

Judgment was entered accordingly, to wit, \$44,177.01 less \$4,000 and execution against property in the hands of the bailiff and retention of the undelivered goods, in respect of which no damages were given.

PRECAUTION EXTRA-ORDINARY.

Before Mr. Justice V. A. Hazeland, Acting Puisne Judge, on the Summary side of the Supreme Court, J. J. Vasania, an Indian merchant, filed a suit against Chong Loong to recover the sum of \$376.47, for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. Almada on behalf of the defendant asked that the case be allowed to stand over for a week.

His Lordship (To the plaintiff)—Have you any objection?

Plaintiff—I understand defendant is going to clear out of the Colony.

Mr. Almada—I am asking for an adjournment with a view to a settlement.

His Lordship—But he says the man is going to clear out of the Colony!

Mr. Almada—He's still carrying on business. I think I'm entitled to an adjournment.

His Lordship—I don't know that you can claim it as an absolute right.

Mr. Almada—if there is any chance of the man absconding, then plaintiff will still have his remedy by applying for attachment. There's a large stock in the shop.

Plaintiff—I've been put off time and again.

The case was allowed to stand over.

THE CHIT SYSTEM.

The Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, proceeded against E. B. Annesley to recover the sum of \$62.75 for refreshments supplied.

Mr. Goldring (for the defendant)—I understand there's a meeting of creditors called.

Mr. Shenton (for the plaintiff)—If the scholastic is not carried through, I take it I may bring forward my claim to-morrow?

Mr. Goldring—Yes.

The case was adjourned till Monday next.

Mr. Gardiner—I've a similar case against the same defendant.

His Lordship—I'll take the case after the first one.

Mr. Gardiner—Very well, my Lord.

In the above case, Mr. E. A. M. Williams, liquidator of the Vienna Cafe, is suing defendant to recover the sum of \$33.05.

THE MONEY-LENDER AGAIN.

F. J. Barreto was sued by several Indian watchmen for sums amounting to \$800 odd. Mr. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff and defendant appeared in person.

Mr. Gardiner—I understand defendant has filed his petition in bankruptcy.

His Lordship (To the defendant)—Is that so?

Defendant—No, my Lord. The case was adjourned.

Intimations.

OUR BUTTER.

"DAISY" BUTTER is the finest quality Table Butter imported.

We stock three other brands at prices to suit all.

The Dairy Farm Co., Limited.

POPULAR "ASAHI" BEER.



Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [34]

NOTICE.

Theatre Royal.

RETURN VISIT FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY).

OF

HENRY DALLAS

and his Company

"THE FOLLIES."

The Performance advertised for to-night (Friday) is regrettably and unavoidably cancelled owing to the P. & O. s.s. "Delta" being delayed.

E. V. M. R. de SOUSA.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1911. [116]

Today's Advertisements.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "DEVANHA," FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed.

To-morrow's plan open at MOUTRIES. Hongkong, 12th May, 1911. [117]

"ZEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "DENARY."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

This vessel brings on cargo: From London, &c., ex s.s. "Malwa." From Australia ex s.s. "Mongolian."

From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. L. S. N. and B. & P. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional goods will be landed bare unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.
The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.)
Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong From Quebec.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... Sat., May 20, "EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" ... Fri., June 16.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA" ... Sat., June 10, "ALLIAN LINE" ... Fri., July 17.
"MONTEAGLE" ... Wed., June 28.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" ... Sat., July 1, "EMPEROR OF IRELAND" ... Fri., July 28.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... Sat., July 22, "ALLIAN LINE" ... Fri., Aug. 18.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA" ... Sat., Aug. 12, "EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" ... Fri., Sept. 8.

"Emperor" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

"Montenglo" 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Emperor" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Emperor of Britain" and "Emperor of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also Around the World:

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Birth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line) ... £71.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rate (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (named Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON, Intermediate or Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port ... £43. Via New York ... £45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,

Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For Steamship On
SINGAPORE, PENANG } LAISANG Saturday, 13th May, Noon.
& CALCUTTA WINGSANG Saturday, 13th May, 2 p.m.
MANILA WINGSANG Saturday, 13th May, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI v. SWATOW, CHIYOSANG Sunday, 14th May, Daylight.
SHANGHAI v. KWONGSANG Sunday, 14th May, Daylight.
SANDAKAN MAUSANG Monday, 15th May, Noon.
TIENTSBIN CHIPSHING Wednesday, 17th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, & MOJI FOOKSANG Monday, 20th May, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG } KUTSANG Wednesday, 31st May, Noon.
& CALCUTTA

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days). The steamers "Kutsang," "Nanusing" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shantung and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Labud, Datau, Simporna, Tawau, Uukau, Jesselton & Lubuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATTHESON & CO., LTD. Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1911. [8]

BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via
SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	On or about
"KUMERIC"	6,252	G. B. McGill	30th May
"LUGERIC"	6,400	J. Mathie	30th June

* Not calling at Shanghai:
To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, Central America and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keeling if sufficient inducement offered.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for steerage passengers and a limited accommodation for cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric light, the "Lucoria" and "Osterio" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Points.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [805]

JEBSEN & CO.,
KING'S BUILDING.

Proposed Sailings of Steamers for
HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHOU.

For Steamer Captain Tons Sails on
HAIPHONG Direct, "Amigo" ... W. Langschwager, 1,700... May 18, 9 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOU "Triumph" ... 1,700... May 14, 9 a.m.
HOI & PHONG

The steamers are of the most modern type, fitted throughout with Electric Light and have splendid accommodation.

For further particulars as to passage and freight, apply to

JEBSEN & CO.

Telephone 805.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1911. [104]

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS. SAILING DATES, 1911

MARSEILLES, MISHIMA MARU, WEDNESDAY, 24th
LONDON AND CAPT. A. E. Mose, Tons 9,000 May, at Daylight.
ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, KAGA MARU, WEDNESDAY, 7th
Capt. M. Aguiro, Tons 7,000 June, at Daylight.
PENANG, COLOMBO AND ATSUTA MARU, WEDNESDAY, 21st
Capt. Wm. Thompson, T. 9,000 June, at Daylight.
PORT SAID...

VICTORIA, B.C., & KAMAKURA MARU, SATURDAY, 20th
& SEATTLE ... Capt. B. Kon, Tons 7,000 May, from KOBE

VICTORIA, B.C., & AWA MARU, TUESDAY, 23rd May, at 4 p.m.
KEIBUN, SHANGHAI, INABA MARU, TUESDAY, 20th June, at 4 p.m.
HAL, MOJI, KURE, YOKOYAMA, TOSHIKAWA, SHIBUYA & YOKOHAMA

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY, 5th June, at Noon.
TAYAWA MARU, FRIDAY, 6th June, at Noon.
TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE...

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO MARU, TUESDAY, 16th May.
& COLOMBO ... Capt. Salter, Tons 5,000

KOBE and YOKOYAMA, HITAUCHI MARU, THURSDAY, 25th May, at 11 a.m.
HAMA ... Capt. N. Mathison, T. 7,000

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOYAMA, NIKKO MARU, WEDNESDAY, 7th June, at noon.
HAMA ... Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000

* Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

* Carries deck passengers.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

between

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOJI	NAGASAKI	
RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.	
1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With option of rail between steamers calling ports in Japan.

* Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For STEAMERS. To SAIL.

HOIHOW & HAIPHONG, SUNGKIANG ... 13th May, Noon.

SHANGHAI, CHENAN ... 13th May, M'night.

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO, TAMING ... 16th " 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI, LUOCHOW ... 18th " 4 P.M.

TIENTSBIN, HUICHOW ... 20th " 4 P.M.

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO, TEAN ... 23rd " 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. LINTAN and S.S. SANUL.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A Duty qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Tean" and "Taming," saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft, saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kaifong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenan, Linan, Chinhua)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 86. H. Pray, 12th May, 1911.

Agents.

809

809

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to Marselles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European Northern Continental British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Lovantino, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong :

OUTWARD.

For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama :	For Rotterdam, Haarburg & Antwerp :
S.S. Scandinavia 19th May	S.S. Sachsen 20th May
S.S. Slavonia 4th June	S.S. Bayern 20th May
S.S. Segovia 16th June	S.S. Spezia 1st July
S.S. Sillesia 12th July	S.S. Arcadia 1st June
S.S. C. Ferdinandea 28th July	S.S. Froehlein 8th June
For Further Particulars, apply to	

Hamburg-Amerika Line;

Hongkong Office.

[956]

Hongkong, 12th May, 1911.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1911.

Hongkong Office.

[956]

Hongkong, 12th May, 1911.

Hongkong Office.

[956]

Hongkong, 12th May, 191

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

WHAT THEY THINK.

China Mail.

CHINA'S CABINET.

Within the past few days an Edict of extreme importance has been issued setting forth the constitution of the first Cabinet under the new regime. So far as the actual appointments go they cannot by any means be regarded as startling; for it would seem that the Ministers for the various Departments are, generally, to be those officials who are now in charge of the several Boards under the designation of Presidents. So in this respect the old order changeth not. As to whether this arrangement will satisfy the demands of the Re-forming element we do not know, but for the time being at any rate it is probably the wisest course to adopt. These officials have had at least a measure of practical experience in the work of the various branches of Government and as long as they prove themselves capable of handling the questions which will in future call for attention they will doubtless be secure in their posts. But, now that each Minister will be held responsible for the proper and efficient running of his Department, should incapacity or corruption be brought home to members of the Cabinet, such officers will, we imagine, soon get their marching orders. This direct responsibility on the part of each

Minister is one of the most beneficial and hopeful results which will accrue from the new conditions when they come into active operation.

Daily Press.

CHINA AND HOLLAND'S CONSULAR CONVENTION.

The Government of the Netherlands concedes the right of Consular representation in the Colonies, but China on her part admits the Dutch nationality of Chinese who are born in the Dutch Colonies, and it is stated that the Convention also surmounts the question of a dual nationality. The position of this question down to the present time is that, by the Dutch law, children born of Chinese in the Colony are considered Dutch subjects, while a Chinese law prohibits Chinese from becoming naturalised, and in the negotiations which have been proceeding we gather that China was prepared to admit the Dutch nationality of children born in the Colonies of the Netherlands with the limitation that they should lose their Dutch nationality on returning to China, and become Chinese subjects. To this Holland refused to assent, and China appears to have urged, and quite justifiably it seems to us, that the treatment of Chinese in the Dutch Indies is quite exceptional. It has been pointed out that acquiescence on China's part to the Dutch demand in this regard would mean that a Chinese Dutch subject on returning to China would be a foreigner, who would need to take out passports to travel to his ancestral home, if it were not within the limits of a Treaty port. Some modus vivendi, however, has now been reached on the question, but no completely satisfactory solution of these difficulties is possibly until China carries out her great scheme of juridical and other reforms in a manner which will be acceptable to the Treaty Powers and admit her to the comity of nations.

South China Morning Post.

TIME TO AGITATE.

The chief cause of the colony's strengthened circumstances is the gradual withdrawal of opium as a revenue raiser, a blow for which the colony has to thank the Imperial Government. Now it naturally turns to the Imperial Government for relief. It has been suggested time and again that the Imperial Government might as a compensating measure see its way to remit part at least of the military contribution. The new Unofficial member of Council, Mr. Montague Ede, is evidently on this track, for in asking the Government to lay on the table, at next meeting of the Legislative Council, some "papers embodying the views and calculations of His Excellency the Governor upon the subject," he recalled

certain remarks which fell from the lips of the Hon. Mr. Slade as far back as 8th October, 1908. These remarks we quote below, along with the views of the Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart expressed on the same day. It may also be recalled that in the same month, His Excellency the Governor announced that he was at work on a plan which would place the levy upon a more equitable basis. It is therefore hoped, in order that the public may be enlightened on the subject, that His Excellency may now be able to confide the details of his plan, not omitting the difficulties that have to be overcome, and that he will deal fully with this important question as he has with other debatable matters which have recently come before him.

HOW TO ACQUIRE A THIRST.

The simplest way to acquire a thirst is to drink champagne. The "Lancet," whose word on such a matter is final, assures us that this is a fact and we accept it without question. So few people have any idea of what champagne is and why it leaves that "thirsty feeling" that we cannot do better than explain the reason. It is commonly supposed that a "dry" wine is thirst-producing, but claret is a "dry" wine, for "dry" applied to wines means merely practically an absence of sugar, yet claret is never supposed to create a thirst. Champagne is a "dry" wine and it unquestionably does produce a thirst. The reason primarily is that champagne contains a fair amount of sugar, certainly more than claret, and also the sparkling quality contributes to the thirst effect. Apart from the consideration that an alcoholic beverage is in itself a diuretic stimulant, its action is, no doubt, considerably accelerated when that beverage is effervescent. Carbonic acid gas acts as a stimulant to the movements of the stomach, and further aids the mechanical processes of digestion. It is probable, therefore, that dry sparkling wines are more readily digestible than still wines, their effects are more pronounced on the functional activities, the fluid equilibrium of the blood is disturbed, its density is increased, and thirst tells this long tale.

YOUNG OFFICERS' OUTFIT.

Mr. Sandys recently asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether he was aware that the outfit of a second-lieutenant in the German army cost about £18 on joining, whereas the cost to an officer of similar rank on joining the British Army for his outfit is from £60 to £80, and whether he could see his way to reducing the charges to British officers to a more reasonable sum. Colonel Seely, in a written answer, replied: I have not been able in the short time at my disposal to verify the figure given by the hon. gentleman as to the cost of an officer's uniform in Germany. The hon. member is no doubt aware that under the scheme of scholarships described by the Secretary of State in his speech on Army Estimates very considerable assistance is given in order to meet the cost of an officer's outfit. It is hoped that this will be of considerable benefit to young officers of small means, but the whole matter shall be very carefully considered.

OUR DIARY.

Friday, 12th May.

Theatre Royal, "The Follies" at 9 p.m.

Saturday, 13th May.

Theatre Royal, "The Follies" at 9 p.m.

Monday, 15th May.

Crown Land Sale at Public Works Department.

Tuesday, 16th May.

Peak Tramway Company Limited, Annual General Meeting, 11.30 a.m.

Wednesday, 17th May.

Second Gymkhana Meeting, 3.30 p.m.

Thursday, 18th May.

Boys' Own Club Athletic Meeting, on the Race Course, 2.30 p.m. Empire Day.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE. (FLOWER STREET.)

EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING at 9.15 p.m. sharp. CINEMATOGRAPH VAUDEVILLE

CHAS. MACKAYE, Scotch Comedian.

IMPERSONATION OF HARRY LAUDER.
MISS GRACE WILSON. MISS GRACE VVENE. To only place to pass an enjoyable evening. Electric Fins Throughout Theatre. SPECIAL PICTURES THIS WEEK.

"THE HOBBLE SKIRT." THE HEART FORGIVES SHOOTING RAPIDS IN JAPAN and A MAX LINDER Loosie and Manager: R. H. STEPHENSON.

[7]

THE 'GARRICK' CIGARETTES (handmade).

Manufactured from the Highest Grades of Bright Virginia Tobacco and packed in Airtight tins of 50.

Sold Everywhere.
LAMBERT & BUTLER, ENGLAND.

TRADE MARK

THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO. STALDON EMMENTHEL, SWITZERLAND.

"No. 10" SCOTCH WHISKY. BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

Agents: F. BLACKHEAD & CO., HONGKONG & CHINA.

[881]

CLARK & CO.

Scientific Opticians

YORK BUILDINGS,

CHATER ROAD,

Ground Floor

WANG HING, Jeweller.

THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF SILVER WARE IN THE COLONY.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [1083]

SHIPBUILDERS, SALTERS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGECASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools installed throughout the Works.

50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, and Metal Specimens.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG, LIMITED.

GRAVING DOCK 787ft. by 88ft. by 84ft. 6 in. Pumps empty Dock in 2 3-4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 8,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QD-ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES THROUGHOUT THE SHOPS RISING UP TO 100 TONS.

Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery, Constructional Work.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

Takao, Tel. No. Address "TAIKOO DOCK."

[1084]

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE "Empire" Cinematograph Theatre, THE VOYAGE ROAD CENTRAL.

THE HOUSE OF GOOD THINGS, UP-TO-DATE SPLENDID FILMS.

A Big Hit of the Eminent Artists:

Mr. Falante BARITONE.

Miss Salvati SOPRANO.

Miss Bascans Do.

HIGH-CLASS MUSIC.

2 Performances: 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

Matinees:

Saturdays & Sundays, 4.30 p.m.

Coming, the well-known Troupe

CHING-LING-FOO.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911. [1085]

VICTORIA SKATING RINK

Next Door to the Empire.

This Rink will be open during the month of May, from 4 p.m.

3 SESSIONS DAILY: 5 to 7 p.m.

7.15 to 8.45 p.m. 9 to 11 p.m.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911. [1086]

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING & ENLARGING:

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1089]

MAN CHEONG,

10, WELLINGTON STREET CENTRAL,

HONGKONG.

SWATOW DRAWING WORK.

Gentlemen and Ladies'

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS.

Embroidery, Pongee Silk, Glass Cloth,

Canton Silk, and Laces, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1911. [1085]

STEAM LAUNDRY CO. LTD.

YAUMATI.

Established 1899.

THE only successful Steam Laundry in the Far East. The only Laundry in the Colony under European Supervision.

Filtered Water. Regular Delivery, Flannels and underwear washed by skilled Japanese.

Monthly rates quoted. Dry cleaning a specialty. Dept. No. 4, Beaconsfield Ave. 1, Tol. K32.

R. WOOD,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st Mar. 1911. [1081]

PHONE 482.

HONGKONG MOTOR GARAGE.

TRY OUR

New 40 H. Power

RUBY COLOUR

CARS

Carry 6 Passengers.

THE BEST AND NOISELESS

\$8 per hour

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

63, Des Vaux Road Central. [1083]

TAKAO, TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. LTD.

Having connection with Company's

Mail Steamers to Port Said,

Marsa, Naples, Leghorn and

Genoa, also Venice and Trieste,

all Mediterranean, Adriatic; Levant

and South American Ports

up to Callao.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to

Persian Gulf and Bagdad, also

Balaklava, Valenza, Alcantara and

Malaga.)

THE Steamship

"CAPRI,"

Capt. Figari, will be despatched as

above on SATURDAY, the 18th inst.,

at Noon.

For further particulars regarding

freight and passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1911. [1086]

THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"AFGHAN PRINCE,"

Captain Thomas, will be despatched for

the above port on TUESDAY, the

26th inst.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1911. [1086]

SMART SHAPES

28, Queen's Road,

(Central.)

Hongkong, 28th April, 1911. [1048]

TSANG KWONG COMPANY.

ELECTRICAL AND GAS CONTRACTORS.

230, Des Vaux Road Central.

Telephone No. 699.

Hongk

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

Silling.

London—Bank T.T.	1/2
Do. Demand	1/0 11/16
Do. 4 months' sight	1/0 15/16
France—Bank T.T.	2 20/4
America—Bank T.T.	41/4
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.80
India T.T.	185
Do. Demand	1362
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	73/4
Sing.—Bank T.T. per H.K.	\$100 77/8
Japan—Bank T.T.	89
Java—Bank T.T.	109
Buying	
4 months' sight I.O.	1/10 1/16
6 months' sight I.O.	1/10 3/16
30 days' sight San Fr. & N.Y. York	45
4 months' sight do.	46
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/10 5/16
4 months' sight France	2.34
6 months' sight do.	2.36
4 months' sight Germany	1.90
Bar Silver	248
Bank of England rate	3%
Sovereign	\$10.95

The Prince of Wales, it is announced, is being prepared for the making of a speech in Welsh. What particular form of strengthening diet he is taking is not stated.

Two rival editors have settled their disputes with boxing-gloves in Queensland. The idea extended to war-scarred editors in Europe is most fervently to be commended.

The recent Army order introducing a new sash for officers has now been cancelled. This unparalleled activity is causing the liveliest satisfaction to admirers of the War Office.

Prehistoric drawings have been found hidden in a grotto in France. We now wait for some transatlantic cousin to show that they were originally placed there to prove that Holbein's pictures were really painted by Charles Danna Gibson.

London hairdressers propose that any customer who cannot produce proof of having been shaved in a barber's shop, shall not be entitled to have his hair cut at ordinary rates. A decapitated pinapple or a neat slice off the ear may be put in as evidence.

What will be among the finest military hospitals in the Orient, is that now under construction at Corregidor Island, Philippines. The building is to be a large structure of reinforced concrete surrounded by broad, sweeping lawns, shaded and gardenied, and equipped with facilities for the recreation of patients. The surgical department of the hospital will be finely equipped with all modern improvements known to surgical science and the hospital will have its own system of air cooling, its own kitchens and laundry and a distilling plant.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th Aug., 1910. [24]

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—\$36 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$18 per annum. The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only). (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

There will be no rebate to Missionary subscribers as heretofore.

By Order,

THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph."

Printed and Published by Richard Irving Hobbs, 100 Victoria Road, Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (G. Apur)	15th inst.
German (Neusiedau)	16th inst.
German (Dorflinger)	17th inst.
American (Korea)	19th inst.
German (Coblenz)	29th inst.
American (Siberia)	30th inst.
American (China)	6th June.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd s.s. Prinz Sigismund left Yokohama on the 11th inst., at noon, and may be expected here on the 18th inst.

The Silk ox O.S.K. str. Mexico Maru which left Hongkong on the 4th April was delivered in New York on the 9th inst.

The s.s. G. Apur from Shanghai and Kobe left Moji on the 10th inst., p.m. and may be expected here on the 15th inst.

The P. M. S. S. Co. s.s. China sailed from San Francisco May 10th for Hongkong via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at Hongkong June 6th.

The s.s. Glenroy left Singapore on the 11th inst., and is due here on the 16th inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. Gneisenau carrying the German Mail left Singapore on the 11th inst., 8 p.m. and may be expected here on the 16th inst., 6 a.m.

The Bank Line str. Suverie arrived at Moji from Hongkong on the 12th inst.

ARRIVALS.

Hanoi, Fr. s.s., 739, G. Bouquier, 11th May—Haiphong—and Pakhoi 8th May, Gen.—A. R. Marti.

Loulok, Ger. s.s., 1,020, G. Schultzen, 12th May—Singapore 6th May, Gen.—B. & S.

Bearity, Br. s.s., 2,510, J. P. Sardet, 12th May—Singapore 6th May, Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Caylon, Br. s.s., 2,617, A. E. A. Baker, 12th May—Antwerp, 2nd April, Iron and Gen.—P. & O. N. Co.

Hainan, Br. s.s., 611, J. W. Evans, 12th May—Swatow 11th May, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Taming, Br. s.s., 1,350, G. II. Pommerath, 12th May—Manila 9th May, Hemp, Sugar and Sundries—B. & S.

Choy Sang, Br. s.s., 1,424, Courtney, 12th May—Canton 11th May Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Wing Sang, Br. s.s., 1,617, T. H. Lishman, 12th May—Canton 11th May, Rice—J. M. & Co.

Chenian, Br. s.s., 1,350, L. Jones, 12th May—Canton 11th May, Gen.—B. & S.

Triumph, Ger. s.s., 709, Jacobson, 12th May—Swatow 11th May, Gen.—J. & Co.

Taintan, Br. s.s., 1,002, F. Buckley, 12th May—Bangkok and Swatow 11th May, Rice and Wood—B. & S.

Romany, Br. s.s., 2,510, J. O. Laeuch, 12th May—Singapore 5th May, Petroleum—A. P. & Co.

Quinta, Ger. s.s., 900, T. Schlossmeyer, 12th May—Bangkok, via Swatow 5th May, Rice—S. & Co.

Soshu Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,119, K. Sakai, 12th May—Swatow 11th May, Gen.—O. S. K.

Chiuyuen, Chi. s.s., 1,177, W. Jameson, 12th May—Canton 11th May, Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Pongtong, for Annoy.

Tiiliwong, for Shanghai.

Chidhar, for Swatow.

Haiyang, for Swatow.

Luitong, for Saigon.

Hakata-maru, for Shanghai.

Muncaster Castle, for Manila.

Bernarty, for Nagasaki.

Caylon, for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

May 12.

Tonyo-maru, for San Francisco.

Kunano-maru, for Australian Ports.

Kiukiang, for Canton.

Moogao Castle, for Manila.

Earl of Elgin, for Calcutta.

Cheongsing, for Wei-hoi-wei.

Pongtong, for Shanghai.

Hakata-maru, for Kobe.

PASSSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Taming, arrived on 12th May from Manila.

Ervin, S. Marie, Mrs. J. Brutsch, Lieut. D. Brown, G. W. Pietman, G. Bates, Miss G. Pinkham, J. E. Ecclestone, K. Smith, W. A. Flint, M. D. Withambe S.

Per Soshu Maru, arrived on 12th May from Swatow.

Russell, Mr.

Per Soshu Maru, arrived on 12th May from Manila.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

NEW SERIES No. 8546

三統宣四月十四號

FRIDAY, MAY 12 1911.

五號

香港五月二十號

\$13 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 25 CENTS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, May 8, 10.10 p.m.
The result of the Barnstaple by-election is a triumph for the Unionist candidate, although he has not been returned.

His Liberal opponent's majority has been reduced by half.

Bombay, May 9, 7.5 a.m.

Lord Lansdowne has presented the Bill for the Reform of the House of Lords.

He proposes a new chamber composed;

Firstly, of 100 Peers elected by Peers from Peers who have been, and are, holders and ex-holders of any high office, army officers, ex-Commoners, lord mayors and provosts.

Secondly, 120 persons elected by the Electoral Colleges composed of Commoners according to the territorial distribution to be established by Commoners.

Thirdly, 100 persons appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of Ministers.

Lord Morley declared that the proposals submitted were inadequate and illusory. The Government could give no approval to any of them.

Shanghai, May 9th.
A compromise will be arrived at between the Japanese and Chinese Governments as to the coal mine question at Fu-Chun which has for some time remained in suspense. A happy conclusion is expected shortly.

Shanghai, May 9.

Another violence by the Chinese policemen against the Japanese soldiers, policemen and railway servants took place at Chung-Chun the other day. It was of the same character as that which took place at Mukden. A recurrence of such troubles, continues the telegram, will naturally lead to undesirable issues. The Chinese Government has judiciously apologized for what her subjects have done, in compliance with Japanese request. The matter has thus been brought to a speedy settlement.

London, May 9th, 7.10 p.m.
Barry and Fogwell, the New Zealand rower, have arranged to meet on September 1st.

London, May 9th, 7.10 p.m.
In the match between M.C.C. and Yorkshire, Tarrant, for the M.C.C. team, reached the century.

Surrey beat Cambridge University by an innings and 183 runs.

London, May 9th, 7.10 p.m.
The three following obsolete warships have been sold:—H.M.S. *Trafalgar*, £20,500; *Pique*, £11,500; *Tribune*, £10,500.

Manila, May 10, 1.5 p.m.

The English community in Manila are planning a programme of celebrations in connection with the Coronation.

The "Cablenews American" suggests that the Americans should assist in making the affair a huge success.

London, May 10, 7.45 p.m.
A terrible occurrence is reported from Edinburgh, when eight persons were killed, including the entertainer, Lafayette.

A mad lion barred the exit, and confusion reigned.

Terrible scenes were witnessed when the people rushed in alarm.

London, May 10, 7.45 p.m.
The result of the race for the Newmarket Stakes to-day is as follows:

1 Sunstar.
2 Beaurepaire.
3 Persophone.

[The distance is 1.1.4 miles.]

London, May 10, 7.45 p.m.
A terrible fire has broken out in one of the coal pits in Whitelawen.

Forty persons were rescued.

Up to the time of wiring the number of casualties were not reported.

Tokio, May 11.

A big conflagration broke out here on Tuesday, when a wide area, including 2,000 buildings, were reduced to ashes.

The fire continued to burn furiously until the next morning, as peace is restored.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Bombay, May 6, 6.50 a.m.

In the House of Commons, after a listless debate, the Ministers not participating in the discussion, and the attendance small, there was passed for second reading by 255 votes to 88, Cemps' Bill granting parliamentary franchise to women householders.

The Bill, however, has no chance of passing this session, the Government being unable to give time.

Bombay, May 6, 7.5 a.m.

Lord Lansdowne's Bill limits the power of the Crown to appoint hereditary peers to the number of five annually.

Notwithstanding that an armistice had been re-arranged the Mexican rebels attacked Juarez yesterday. Fierce fighting ensued, and it is reported that four were killed and nine wounded on the American side of the frontier.

Bombay, May 10th, 7.5 a.m.

Mr. Louis Harcourt replying to Mr. Yates in the House of Commons stated that the military contributions from the Straits Settlements and Hongkong do not cover the cost of the garrisons.

Bombay, May 10th, 7.5 a.m.

The King arrived at Newmarket by motor car looking happy and well. The scene on the course was brilliant.

Bombay, May 10, 7.5 a.m.

The French President, M. Fallières has arrived at Brussels and was accorded a splendid reception.

Bombay, May 11, 7.25 a.m.

A report from El Paso states that the rebels have captured Juarez.

Juarez was named after Benito Pablo Juarez, at one time president of Mexico. Senor Juarez was born of Indian parentage in the state of Oaxaca. Forced in 1853 to leave Mexico during Santa Anna's ascendancy, he returned in 1855, became minister, etc., and was finally elected president in 1858. He retained the presidency until his death in 1872.

Bombay, May 10th.

A message from Culeutta states that the big opium dealers declare that they do not anticipate much or any immediate effect on the market by the recent agreement signed at Peking, except the strengthening of prices.

The regular troops have now occupied the various places held or surrounded by the insurgents. The entire vilayet has resumed its former peaceful aspect and there is no further trace of the rebels.

Bombay, May 8, 7 p.m.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Turkish Commander in Chief in the Yemen has reported that the rebels have evacuated all their positions.

The regular troops have now occupied the various places held or surrounded by the insurgents. The entire vilayet has resumed its former peaceful aspect and there is no further trace of the rebels.

Bombay, May 8, 7 p.m.

News from El Paso is to the effect that the insurgent leader Madoro has broken off the armistice with President Diaz.

Bombay, May 7.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg states that a telegram has been received from Harbin to the effect that the Chinese Minister of Education has issued an order making the introduction obligatory of gymnastic instruction, military drill and shooting practice in all secondary and elementary schools.

Bombay, May 11, 7.25 a.m.

The French Minister for War in Paris explained that the Moroccan expedition must take every kind of supply for itself and ample stores for Fez when relieved.

The collection of these stores explains the cause of the delays.

Large reinforcements continue to leave France for Morocco.

Bombay, May 12, 7.10 a.m.

After long and fruitless efforts to effect a compromise by the Reichstag Committee, the Alaceo Lorraine Bill, introduced on the 18th of December last, has been rejected by 13 votes to 12.

The Bill now goes back to the Reichstag, where efforts to reach a compromise will be resumed.

Bombay, May 11, 2.30 p.m.

Mr. Donohoe, the war correspondent, in a despatch from Rome, asserts that Riccootti and Garibaldi have already enlisted an army of ten thousand international volunteers to fight in Albania against the Turks.

Bombay, May 11, 2.30 p.m.

A telegram from El Paso states that the Federal General Navarro and his staff at Juarez surrendered to the rebels.

Bombay, May 12, 7.10 a.m.

Sir Eldon Gorst's report on Egypt has been issued.

It says with opportunities for self-government, the Legislative Council and General Assembly become more instruments for a nationalist agitation.

Bombay, May 8.

The trouble in Hang Chow, as reported yesterday, was caused by the officials in driving the people to the extreme. The result was that the Court of Tribunals, the Police Bureau and the rice depots were destroyed.

Bombay, May 8th.

The trade returns for April show a decrease in imports amounting to £7,705,244 mainly in grain, flour and cotton wool.

There was an increase in exports amounting to £400,241.

Bombay, May 8.

President Diaz has issued a manifesto declaring his intention to resign the Presidency as soon as peace is restored.

The Anti-Opium Commissioner, Prince Kung, has been very strict with the officials suffering from the opium habit. All the officials of the various boards are greatly alarmed.

Bombay, May 9, 2.5 p.m.
Lord Lansdowne's Bill limits the power of the Crown to appoint hereditary peers to the number of five annually.

London, May 9th.

The "Telegraph" correspondent at the Hague states that in all probability the International Opium Conference will not be held this year.

Shanghai, May 12.

The various institutions for the coasting trade in Kwangtung province have been withdrawn.

Shanghai, May 12.

The Commander of the American Squadron, Admiral Hubbard, who is staying at Yokohama, paid a visit to the Naval Minister yesterday. The new commander, Admiral Murdoch, is expected to arrive at Yokohama to-morrow. A reception will be held by the Japanese naval authorities jointly with the leading personages both in the Capital and in the port.

Every preparation is going on busily for the occasion.

Peking, May 11.

The Throne has instructed the viceroys and governors of the various provinces to submit their opinion regarding the liberation of all political prisoners.

Peking, May 11.

The great fire at Kulun lasted for two days. The yamens, the treasury, the Provincial Assembly, and all the official buildings, together with the houses of the people were burned to the ground.

The whole city was practically destroyed. The cause of the fire was unknown.

All the telegraphic lines were cut and communication with Peking was established at Choung Chun, some distance from Kulun.

Peking, May 11.

The Grand Councillors have instructed the viceroys and governors of the various provinces to prohibit the people from criticising the action of the government in the settlement of diplomatic questions, and from agitating against the issue of foreign loans.

Peking, May 11.

Prince Tao has dispatched General Keung Kwai Pai to the frontier of Mongolia, with his troops, for the protection of the place.

Peking, May 11.

The four nations interested in Hongkong by sympathisers of the revolution, mainly from Singapore, and we learn from one source that Wong Hing expects that he will receive similar assistance in Aniam.

Peking, May 11.

Royalists have sent up the price of rice and the poor people are on the verge of starvation. The other day a gang of these malcontents numbering several thousand went to demolish forty depots of rice dealers.

Wong Hing, the leader of the Canton revolutionaries, is now on his way to Annan. He has escaped from Canton severely wounded (three fingers of his right hand were shot away), and is going south to reorganise his forces.

Peking, May 8.

Owing to the recent outbreak in Canton, the Army Advisory Council has decided not to abolish the gendarmeries for the present.

Peking, May 8.

The brother of the newly appointed Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces does not wish to succeed his brother as Viceroy of Sze-chuan. He has accordingly asked the Prince Regent to cancel his appointment.

Peking, May 8.

The President of the Army Board has memorialized the Throne to withdraw the power over the military affairs from the New Cabinet, as he is of opinion that obstacles might be placed in the way in case of operations.

The Prince Regent has complied with the President's request.

Peking, May 8.

His opponent is a fine boxer and heavyweight, and is a much bigger man than Kenny.

Bombay, May 5, 1.55 p.m.

Roy Kenny is here to meet Strong, from the Astrea, on the 13th inst.

GRAY AND INMAN.

London, May 5, 6.15 p.m.
Gray, the young Australian champion billiard player, will meet Inman on June 5.

Shanghai, May 5th, 7.45 p.m.

Roy Kenny is here to meet Strong, from the Astrea, on the 13th inst.

Peking, May 7.

His opponent is a fine boxer and heavyweight, and is a much bigger man than Kenny.

Bombay, May 5, 1.55 p.m.

Mr. Lloyd George's Insurance Bill has been read a first time.

Approval of its general principles is cordial and universal.

Peking, May 7.

The four nations interested in the big loan have established an office in Peking for the management of the affair.

Peking, May 7.

The fisherman at Ningpo have struck work, and created a disturbance.

Peking, May 7.

The Empress Dowager has instructed the Grand Councillors to keep her informed of any future rising which might break out in China.

Peking, May 7.

The Grand Councillors have requested the Throne to confer the First Class order of the Double Dragon on all the managers of the foreign banks interested in the loan, for the trouble they have taken in bringing about the successful issue of the loan.

Peking, May 7.

The Grand Councillors have requested the Throne

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1911.

PROTECTION FROM
OURSELVES.

(8th May.)

The accident-fund scheme introduced by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons, referred to yesterday in our telegrams, is one that ethically will appeal to all shades of political opinion. It is, in fact, an excellent method of making us moral by legislation and giving us the various comforts that morality brings in its train. We can imagine the horny-handed son of toil in England solacing his thirsty soul with the thought that the two pints of beer a week, which his forfeited fourpence under the act represents, will return to him a hundred fold in the days when he is no longer "in work" earning the wherewithal for the necessary pot of "four 'alf." But with the meagre information at our disposal as to the proposed workings of this State accident fund we are not able to see how it is to be worked. An Englishman's home, we are told, is his castle; and we are quite sure that an Englishman's salary, income, or wage is his to do as he wills. We fear greatly that Mr. Lloyd George, like many previous rightors of the world's wrongs, insists on ignoring the human factor. We cannot say that we have any deep or abiding knowledge of the English working class in its native haunts; but we are quite convinced that this extremely Utopian measure will leave it cold, if not indignant. We can, indeed, picture in our mind's eye a burly navy being deprived of his weekly four pence by the charitable lieutenants of Mr. Lloyd George, and we can almost hear the wails of his badly paid and badly supported wife when she has to give up three pence out of the inadequate "house money." The navy we are quite sure would make remarks about Mr. Lloyd George, most hurtful to that generous gentleman's charitable aspirations, while his wife would hear more often than before the cry of her hungry children.

Mr. Lloyd George's invalidity, sickness, and unemployment insurance scheme is, in fact, only one more example of the high falutin' impracticability of socialistic legislation. To the heavily paid politician living luxuriantly in Downing street the miserable sum of fourpence a week is almost small for him to consider; but three pence to the poor has a purring power that gives them as satisfactory a dinner as Mr. Lloyd George would obtain at the Ritz for a couple of guineas; and we dare to say that the socialist himself will be one of the first to oppose this "compelling" of the poor to provide for themselves accident insurance and old age pensions.

To the average man out in the East, or in the Colonies, who stands or falls on his merits, who rises or goes under according as he is or is not worthy, this wet-nursing of the individual is rather a pitiful spectacle. It is this because, in the first place, it presupposes him incapable of taking care of himself, and secondly, because it exposes government to the attack of the people. It is to us inconceivable that the poorer classes, to benefit whom the new insurance scheme is primarily intended, will submit to be mulcted of even the smallest fraction of their small wages. Were we in their position we would be equally disinclined. Neither Mr. Lloyd George, nor Mr. Asquith, nor Mr. Balfour, nor any other politician or political economist, great or small, will ever succeed in removing from this world the human element, and while that remains, morality or luxury for all by legislation is an impossibility.

THE VETO BILL.

If Simon de Montfort could walk into Westminster Hall today he would weep tears of blood over the manner in which the constitution, primarily set up by him,

is being tinkered by the present agglomeration of various shades of political thought composing the majority in the House of Commons. Another great breach has been made in this wonderful structure by the passing of the second clause in the Veto Bill. True, it may be, that it has been passed by an automatic majority, gagged, yet the fact remains that a body of supposedly sober-minded wiseacres have taken the first step towards the spoliation of British Parliamentary usage.

The first clause of the Bill was the direct outcome of the rejection of the 1909 Budget by the Upper House. It was natural that the enthusiastic body of social reformers, dominating the Cabinet, should resent this "wilful and perverse obstruction" of the furtherance of their pet schemes at the expense of certain sections of the tax paying community. But the principle of the clause was the audacious one that the Lower House should hold the purse strings and have absolute control of the finances of the nation and that the House of Lords should be placed in such a position that if it agreed with the proposals of the Commons, well and good; but if they did not, it really did not matter. The Lords by Clause 1 are confined to acquiescence as far as finance is concerned. This, alone, is bad enough, but clause two is worse. It is a direct negation to all doctrine previously accepted by the political economist and is a contradiction of the precedent of centuries. The clause in question provides that after a bill, passed by the Commons, has been before the Lords for three separate sessions, whether they consent or not the measure may become an Act of

Parliament on receipt of the King's sanction. In other words, conditional upon the duration of the Government introducing it, any bill passed by the Commons must automatically become law after a minimum period of three years has elapsed. Supposing the Lords' assent to the Veto Bill, an anomalous position is at once created. A government that lasts for five years will see all its measures passed in the first two years, become law solely by virtue of a majority in the Lower House, got together, possibly, by wild cat electioneering methods. A party, put in power by the Non-conformist conscience, could dis-establish the Churches of England and Wales by the mere passage of time. A few speeches, a clever use of the closure, and a superabundance of audacity could carry any bill into being under such a system. Debate would be at a discount, criticism a thing of the past, and the business of the country would be transacted with machine-like precision, to the accompaniment of the party whip. While no one wishes to see the power of the Commons subservient to that of the Lords, yet everyone must doubt the advisability of placing so much power in such a body as the House of Commons. Roughly speaking, it is an irresponsible body. The majority of its members are morally bound by election promises of the pie-crust order, and the very fact that the party whip has so much power is an indication that duty to party first, and country second is of paramount importance. There is another standpoint from which the Veto Bill may be considered. Supposing the Bill became law, it is admitted that the House of Lords becomes powerless—a mere figurehead. If that be so any future attempt to reform the Upper Chamber must be abortive if the Bill continues in force, for then the nation would have a reformed House, carefully rendered useless by previous legislation. This must have been seen by the framers of the Bill, and the indictment must follow that the measure is merely of a temporary nature, brought into being to secure the passing of proposals which have time and again received the country's vigorous disapproval. It amounts to an attempt to subvert the national constitution to the ends of one small party, which by the swing of the pendulum has been placed in a dictatorial position. The Liberals are in a secondary position, the Irish party are "dictators," and to fulfil their boisterous constitution, precedent and the nation's wishes have to be swept aside like dust on a windy day.

PROPOSED CURRENCY
REFORM IN THE CHIN-
ESE EMPIRE.

(8th May.)

At the present time, and in view of the International Loan of £50,000,000 which has recently been concluded with the Chinese Government, the larger portion of which is to be used for the reform of the Chinese currency, it will no doubt be of interest to many to read something concerning the present currency system (or want of system) prevailing in China, and how the system may be reformed, and brought into a modern monetary condition, having an unit of standard, which would be legal tender throughout the Empire. The monetary conditions, at present prevailing in China are so chaotic as to be almost beyond description. The real currency of the country consists of Cash made of brass or a mixture of metal, roughly cast picos, usually having a hole in the centre, so that they can be strung together for convenience in handling large quantities. These pieces in the various provinces have an ever varying market value in relation to the several silver dollars that are current, amongst which we have the Mexican dollar, the Japanese silver yen, the British dollar, &c., all containing about 9-10ths of pure silver, and much about the same weight, namely 416 grains, Troy. As the demand for Cash (currency) increases or diminishes in the trade centres, so the market determines the number of Cash that shall go in exchange for a Mexican dollar or Japanese yen, &c., at times the number of Cash to be given in exchange for a silver dollar has varied from 1,000 to 1,200

or more, but as there are many different kinds and weights of Cash, in the many provinces of China; so the number to be given in exchange for a silver piece varies. There is no standard coin in China, the silver dollars above named being merely trade dollars, not minted in the Empire of China, but imported by the foreign Banks, from time to time as may suit, and when conditions prevailing in the exchange markets of the Far East are favourable to the import of silver, which conditions are largely governed by the course of trade between China and the western countries. Such then is the present status of the monetary method of the Chinese people, but there is another important factor which must not be lost sight of in dealing with the question. It is what we might term an attempt to form a money standard by means of a weight measure, or Tael weight of silver. This Tael weight in the Canton and southern provinces is equivalent to about 580 grains Troy, and is largely adopted as a medium of account amongst the Chinese merchants, but unfortunately there are many different Tael weights in the various cities in north and south China, so that the Canton Tael, Kuping Tael, &c., only add to the currency chaos, and still further complicate matters. There has been in recent years a large quantity of copper coinage minted in China which is used by the people in their everyday business in conjunction with, or interchangeable with the cash alluded to above. Silver coins of 20 cents (1-5 of one Tael) and 10 cents have also been minted, but as already said no standard silver coin prevails, without which there can be no stability in the local exchanges in Canton or any other city of China. It is interesting to note the quotations contained in the daily papers Chinese subsidiary coinage 7 per cent discount, which in reality means "Wanted a standard." If a standard dollar coin were decided on by the Chinese Government, based on the Canton Tael weight, that coin would be about the weight and fineness of the former standard silver coin of Japan—the Japanese yen grains 416 Troy 9-10ths fine and it is not improbable that a standard coin of this weight and fineness may be decided by the Chinese Government, as the monetary standard unit.

717 x 580 grains.
1,000 416.80

In any case a standard coin based on the weight of the Canton

currency. Tael would be in accord with the Mexican dollar, which has been current in China for a number of years. For very many years the Chinese have been in the habit of making payments for large sums in what is known as sycee. This sycee silver is in the form of shooes. A certain fineness of silver is prepared and then cast into rough ingots, which in making payments are taken by weight. This of course further adds to the confused state of the currency. The bars of silver imported into China from America are melted and used in the manufacture of this sycee.

A certain fineness of silver is prepared and then cast into rough ingots, which in making payments are taken by weight. This of course further adds to the confused state of the currency. The bars of silver imported into China from America are melted and used in the manufacture of this sycee. There is little doubt that vast quantities of silver sycee exist in China; perhaps it has spread over the country to meet the mintage of a new silver currency, and the belief in some quarters that China might have to make large purchases of silver to meet the currency reform, may prove to be erroneous. China has been for many years manufacturing this sycee silver, and practically it forms the bullion reserve held by the Native Banks against promissory notes, &c., and is the only tangible medium of value that the country may call its own as regards silver currency; of course it is understood that the Mexican dollar is current in China, but it is nevertheless an imported coin and may be chopped and defaced to any extent when it finds its way into the scale as so much Taels weight of silver, or is relegated to the melting pot in the manufacture of sycee. The same applies to the Japanese yen, British dollar, &c., a large number of which are used in the manufacture of sycee. In looking back over a number of years it seems a pity that advantage was not taken to make the British dollar the standard coin of Hongkong, at the same time declaring the British silver and copper subsidiary coinage the only legal tender in the Colony. The Canton Tael weight of 717 equal to 1,000 dollars is a relic of the old days in South China, and should have been abolished long ago as far as this Colony is concerned. Hongkong would have done well in the past to have fixed on a standard coin as the monetary unit, and to have declared all chopped Mexican dollars, Japanese yen, &c., not legal tender. If this had been done much of the present day currency trouble would have been avoided; it is now rather late in the day for Hongkong to make a move seeing that China is about to reform, or rather inaugurate, a currency system of her own. Should this idea of our Chinese friends be carried out successfully, then we must in all fairness admit the new currency here seeing that we have long ago put aside all ideas of reform ourselves, and have for years past been content to remain supporters of about the most corrupt currency system that has existed in any country, since time immemorial.

In the old Roman days the prerogative of coinage was vested in the House of Commons, to give female suffrage, in even the most modified form, is an event which must provide much food for speculation. Already the legislature has laid down the rules governing the extension of the municipal vote to the fair sex, making the property qualification of paramount importance, and it is interesting to note that the bill, at present before the Commons, is modelled upon the same lines. The Conciliation Bill, of last year, was upon much the same basis, but it met an early fate, by being shelved in the most appropriate Parliamentary fashion, being committed to the tender care of a committee of the whole House. The main objection to the old measure was that while it gave the vote to women of property the humble worker only benefited to the extent of one-tenth of her number. Such an objection was good enough to spoil the chances of the bill of 1910, but unfortunately it was not a lasting one and permitted of an easy evasion—simply to have a Government "Bank of China" with the head office at Peking, and branches at all the important cities of China, working in conjunction with an Imperial mint established only in the metropolis, where all standard currency would be minted of true weight and fineness of the Chinese Government, as the monetary standard unit.

It would not be a difficult matter, if honestly carried out, to put China on a sound and satisfactory monetary system, because, as above stated, there is no standard coin, either silver or gold, in existence at the present time, and therefore no unit to be displaced, or demonetised, to use the technical expression. Sycee silver first of all would have to be deprived of its power as legal tender, and forbidden as such by law. It would be necessary to have a Government "Bank of China" with the head office at Peking, and branches at all the important cities of China, working in conjunction with an Imperial mint established only in the metropolis, where all standard currency would be minted of true weight and fineness of the Chinese Government, as the monetary standard unit.

However it is not our intention to discuss at any length the schemes brought forward by many of the adherents of the movement, but to examine a few of the reasons given in support of the demands of such bodies as the Women's Social and Political Union. There was an old French writer who writing on the quasi-upward movement of the fair sex wrote that woman as woman was adorable, but when she

imitated man, "elle devint singe." While not entirely agreeing with the latter sentiment, we cannot help endorsing the first, and if our opposition were only on account of an aversion to seeing woman descend from her high pedestal, we should consider it perfectly justified. Some will say that sheer romanticism is no argument, that sentiment should occupy no place in politics, but human nature is not yet reduced to sheer passionless logic, and still would find reserves to woman that halo of reverence with which she was invested nearly as far back as the garden of Eden.

It has been argued that the advent of women voters would do a great deal towards the amelioration of the lot of the female worker. This half truth is perhaps one of the greatest fallacies that the Suffragette has ever put forward in support of her cause. A little reasoning will venture to think convince our readers on the subject. The worth of labour is always dependent on the value of the article which labour produces, and if that be the case the wages of the chain maker and the pottery hand cannot be greatly affected by legislation. The price paid to labour can never exceed its worth and if woman tried to raise the wages of the poor half starved iron worker above its marketable value by act of Parliament, then the employees would have to find a substitute and the worker's second state would be worse than the first. Again, consider the woman clerk. It has been admitted that female labour only owes its success in this direction to its cheapness, and any attempt to raise its cost to the employee will end to the detriment of woman and the rehabilitation of man. So much for the suffragette argument that when an elector she can exercise a useful influence on social conditions.

It is still an open question as to whether the female mind can dispassionately consider any political question. The conduct of the members of the Women's Social and Political Union would seem to show that they could not. The recent scenes in Parliament Square, the assaults on Cabinet ministers and the like seem to show that once obsessed with any particular idea, their minds are incapable of accepting anything else. Assuming that to be the case, then prejudice would be introduced to a greater extent than is now the case. Examples which show that such is the case are not hard to find. In one of the states of America a rather advanced form of female suffrage was established. The place was not a hundred miles from Montana. So bitter did feeling run between the feminine members of opposing bodies that the system had to be readjusted and women's vote has been relegated to the limbo of the past. Of course it cannot be said that man is a paragon of political virtue, yet no one doubts that he is more fitted by hereditary aptitude and training to discuss the business affairs of a great concern such as an Empire.

Man has, perhaps instinctively, endeavoured to shield woman from the stress and storms of life. It is true that, in doing so, he has created many abuses which centuries of legislation have not yet swept away; yet the fact remains that he has, successfully, in most cases, confined his mate to a useful and honoured sphere of life, and still has been able to conduct his business on very excellent lines. With the advent of votes for woman much that is beautiful sentiment will be swept away. Eve's daughters will no longer be potential wives and mothers, ruling the world as they rock the cradle, but possible antagonists in politics, sport and business, and if such should be the case, the often foretold war of the sexes will no longer be a thing of dim fanciful prophecy, but a terrible reality, a reality that would bring more misery in its train to this globe than a hundred sanguine wars.

PROTECTION OF BRITISH COMMERCE.

(10th May.)

Now that the home government has had a chance to effectively organize the fleets in the Atlantic and North Seas, it is fitting that some attention should be paid to the state of naval affairs in the Pacific Ocean, where such a great deal of English trade is to be found. The reduction of the naval strength in the far eastern waters was no doubt an admirable move in view of the condition of European politics, so long as it was only temporary. The Anglo-Japanese Treaty was sufficient to safeguard British interests for the time being, but the question now arises as to whether the China fleet should not be further strengthened, beyond the addition of three submarines, whose sphere of action is necessarily limited. It may be in the nature of foolishness to quote America or Japan as potential enemies, but history does not show that any "entente" or alliance is a guarantee of eternal peace between powerful countries whose interests are often inimical, and it behoves the home government to actively consider, not only the present actualities, but the possibilities of the future. When two of the Lord Nelson type have been added to the Mediterranean Fleet, it is quite possible that the squadrons in those waters will be strong enough to deal with any emergency, but to bring the China armament up to the required standard necessitates not the addition of a few first class battleships, but the total reorganisation of the whole fleet. On the station at present there are four old type armoured cruisers, with total crews of 5,000 men. The best ship is the Minotaur, and against it can be placed, on the water, by Japan alone, four better armoured craft. That in itself is enough to give some idea of where the balance of power lies in the Far East, but when the American fleet is taken into consideration, the matter assumes a very grave character. That the Admiralty is aware of the gravity of the situation is shown by the construction of huge dry docks in these waters, but we venture to think that dry docks would be no decisive answer to any aggression on the parts of two countries with whom we are now at peace. To build repairing yards for a future fleet of Dreadnoughts obviously cannot enhance the fighting power of the existing ships which could not meet, on any equal footing, the armaments of other countries whose interests are centred in the Pacific. However the object of the writer is not to deal with the possibilities of conflict with Japan or America, but rather to refer to the necessity for greater protection of British commerce in those waters. In the event of a war with any European power the best tactics would be to destroy the main source of England's wealth, viz. her mercantile marine. Naturally a wise commander would fly to the weakest spot and that at the present time is undoubtedly the Pacific.

A flying squadron with an average coaling capacity of 2,000 tons could wreck the shipping of Great Britain in less than no time, in fact a few converted liners, with a better speed than the armoured vessels on this station, could do this with impunity and the damage would be done before any fast cruisers could be sent out from home. It would be useless then to continue as the Admiralty is at present, and the solution to the matter would seem to be the creation of a base in Australian waters for a powerful and speedy fleet, which could cope with any event. We are pleased to note that such a scheme appears to be in the mind's eye of the authorities at home, for by 1913 seven docks capable of taking the largest ships will be completed in those waters. Even if that be the case we fail to see where the necessary ships are coming from. The naval estimates, for the past few years, most certainly have not prepared for the equipment of a powerful fleet in the Pacific, and do little more than fill up the gaps caused by the scrapping of vessels in the home waters.

It would, in the end prove far more economical to have one strong fleet than the conglomeration of useless craft that we have at present, though smaller vessels would be needed as well to replace the various obsolete small craft that we now have within this area. Such a fleet would require bases in Australia, with several good coaling bases. Then, if it would prove a thorn in the side of any power who had covetous eyes on that continent, and on account of its speed in a whole would be able to other individual

collectively, hunt for, and destroy, commerce despoilers, and be a safeguard to the millions of British money that are afloat on these seas.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE AND PREFERENCE.

The representatives of the various colonies who go home this year for the purpose of being present at the Coronation, will "kill two birds with one stone," for they will also be able to attend the Imperial Conference, which will be held at the same time, in accordance with the resolution passed in 1907, that they should meet every four years. Consequently there is a chance that the attendance of Promiors will be a very strong one, and our only hope is that they will command as much attention as they did in former years, and not be outshone by the fleeting glories of the coronation. It would be a decidedly unfortunate thing if the deliberations of such a brilliant body of men were denied that publicity in the Home papers which they have had before, because this conference is fraught with more possibilities than any preceding it.

It is not our intention to dilate at any length on the excellent resolutions about the committee of imperial defence, the general staff of the empire, or the question of migration, but to come straight to the sixth resolution which dealt with a matter of vital importance to this and every other dependency of the "little isles at innumerable seas." The resolution on preferential trade, upon which the present government stumped, bolted and barred the door, has quite a moving history. It came before the Conference of 1902, when it was resolved that "this Conference recognises that the principle of preferential trade, between the United Kingdom and His Majesty's Dominions beyond the seas, would stimulate and facilitate mutual commercial intercourse, and would be promoting the development of the resources and industries of the several parts, strengthen the Empire." This was again brought up in 1907 and reaffirmed by all representatives, save those of the Home government, who could not assent, if the resolution implied that it was necessary or expedient to alter the fiscal system of the United Kingdom. If the principle only involved a policy of laissez faire it was excellent, but any idea of fiscal reform was an "anathema maranatha."

The coming conference will bring no different action on the part of the government. The budgeting of Mr. Lloyd George has been too successful, from a Liberal point of view, to cause any alarm as to the source of further income to meet the expenses of social reform, and while still a groan can be extreasted by flogging the dead horse of internal taxation, it may be safely concluded that flagellation will not be dropped. Hence it is quite reasonable to expect that the door to Colonial preference will be again slammed, barred and bolted, and the same spirit of jubilation at the administering of another swab to the colonies, will pervade the Liberal caucus. It must do so; it is impossible that a party which viewed the trade agreements made by Canada, with Germany, and the United States, can yet perceive how the bonds of sympathy which should hold the Empire together are weakening under the stress of commercial competition. True it may be that England still is favoured in the Canadian tariff, but the fact now remains that the position of the English merchant, in the Canadian markets, is being undermined by favours given to other countries; and, unless England can give something to her dependencies, in the way of preferential treatment, her dependences must look out for themselves.

With Cobden as Sancho Panza, England has ridden the raw bones mare of Free Trade against the windmill of foreign tariffs, but unlike Don Quixote she has not suffered any great fall up to the present. She rides to the charge annually with the Budget as a lance, and has sustained a few severe blows. It is for the Colonial Conference to not the part of policeman, and destroy the metaphor by arresting the mad career of self-destruction.

or, at least, attempting to do so; by showing the people at home that sentiment must go to the wall, unless there is more of the spirit of "give and take" between them and the motherland.

THE VETO AND HOME RULE.

(11th May.)

The veto bill seems to have as many different faces as a well cut diamond, and to bear on many different questions. In fact one would take it to be the very cross roads, at which all issues meet, and, passing on, reach that final issue which must mean not only the fate of the United Kingdom, but of the whole Empire, and, in no small degree, the entire world. While this may be the case, and while the interest of this and other colonies is centred round the possibilities and probabilities of fiscal reform within the Empire, it is not that, now and again, we should turn our attention to home affairs of pressing moment. The ascendancy in the House of Commons of Mr. Redmond, and his dictatorial attitude on the question of the Lord's veto, naturally calls to one's mind his pet scheme, the obtaining of Home Rule for Ireland. The original proposal, of 1886, to grant the Green Isle a Home Parliament on College Green, Dublin, still stands good. The Irish party, in the Commons, stands pledged to do its best to secure a separate autonomy, absolutely distinct from that of the rest of the British Isles. If such a thing could be done, England would be in a better financial position than she is, for Erin has been a veritable millstone round her neck ever since Earl Strongbow commenced his subjugation centuries ago. Its history is a tale of disloyalty to the British monarchy, and there is no reason now to suppose that she has had a sudden accession to that most inexcusable virtue, but yet the English elector is asked to support a proposal which would create a horn to pierce his own side. It is not need that the time-worn jibes about "Home rule; Home rule," etc., should be brought up, nor that Ireland's latent disloyalty should be unduly pressed as an argument against the proposal of the Dictator's party, but without these, without considering the fierce invective showered upon England and things English by the potential rulers of the sister island, there still remains the discussion of the matter from a purely business point of view.

We note with satisfaction the proposed measure and its provisions are as much a protection to the borrower as the lender. Strangely enough, and it may have a peculiar significance, the second clause in the bill goes straight to the question of excessive interest. It provides that where proceedings are taken in any Court, for the recovery of money lent, or for the enforcement of an agreement in respect to money lent, and it is proved that the amounts charged for expenses, etc., or interest, are excessive, the court may relieve the debtor of any sum in excess of that adjudged to be reasonable, and further if any sum has already been paid in excess, it shall be refunded to the debtor.

There are other provisions in clause 1 that are worthy of comment, but that alone is the finest piece of social reform that the Government could introduce. Looked at from all points it is an admirable measure. It secures to the borrower, with good credit, the loan of money at reasonable interest, it raises a barrier against those whose security is of such a risky nature as to call for heavy security, and protects the money lender himself from that begetting fault of overweighing his debtor with a huge burden of interest. Such a measure is one of all round protection, and through the saving of the money lender from himself is no concern of ours, we cannot but feel gratified with a proposal which institutes a double check on those whose business is full of temptation to embezzle Shylock.

Admirable as this provision may be, we must confess to greater pleasure in the clause which renders registration absolutely obligatory. The amount of the registration fee is \$10 and the money lender is registered for three years, renewable on application for the privilege of carrying on one of the

securities, and hold office for the full term of five years, during which period they can assure, by the more flux of time despite the Lords' despite what we believe to be still the will of the people, that the Parliament on College Green shall be "unfit to accomplish." We cannot conceive for one moment how the electors at Home have failed to realize the seriousness of the position. That they have is clear from the papers supporting every party. The political horizon is overcast with the phantastic glamour of talk about Devolution, the decentralizing of administration, the crystallizing of responsibility, and such like; glorious phrases of the "tinkling cymbal" order, which catch the ear and hide the venomous spirit of disunion beneath the attractions of a promised Utopian future. Disruption is the only possible outlook, and instead of binding together, and rendering strong, the mightiest Empire the world has seen, hands seem ready and, on the inside, to tear it down, and throw to the four winds of heaven that mighty structure, built by the sword of generations, and welded by the gold of commerce, which has been a power for good in a world where might has not always stood for right. "There is a tide in the affairs of men which—taken at the flood leads, on to fortune." The continuation is too well known to need quotation. The tide has come and, time alone, will show whether the nation will be left in the shallows of mediocrity or be carried on to the fullness of fortune which must come if "England, to herself remains but true."

TRUE SOCIAL REFORM.

(12th May.)

Tardily following the example of the Home government, a bill, called "The Moneylender's Ordinance 1911," has been introduced to the Legislative Council. Very much on the same lines as the Home Act of 1909, the ordinance will be welcomed here on account of the relief to be granted to the debtor who has by stress of circumstances been forced to borrow on usurious interest. In the present state of business, morality the money lender cannot be blamed for trying to make as much for himself as he possibly can, but then he should be able to demand, and secure, more than a fair interest on money lent, has been a crying shame, which the government has done well to try and remedy.

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Admirable as this provision may be, we must confess to greater pleasure in the clause which renders registration absolutely obligatory. The amount of the registration fee is \$10 and the money lender is registered for three years, renewable on application for the privilege of carrying on one of the

most lucrative of business, a fee equivalent to \$3.30 per annum is to be paid. It cannot be doubted that the bill is undoubtedly a good one and that it will have a beneficial effect on loan transactions, and be a protection to the borrower against the demands of the usurer. That alone justifies its introduction, and we doubt not that the judges in the courts will be able to settle money lending actions with more satisfaction to themselves than has hitherto been the case.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS.

FURTHER LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Hongkong Land Investment and A. Co.	\$100
A. Shelton Hooper	25
C. D. Melbourne	15
R. A. Harding	15
J. W. Lee Jones	10
H. K. Holmes	10
Leo D'Almada o Castro	10
Sir Henry Berkeley	10
Philip Jinks	10
L. F. Townend	10
Chr. Browne	10
G. Geddes	5
H. J. M. Carvalho	5
P. D. Fernandes	5
Kwok Ying Kuen	5
W. Blackstone Hind	5
D. V. Steavenson	5
W. E. L. Shelton	5
H. K. Hung	5
W. Kunjahn	5
Lo Tat	5
G. W. Sowell	5
C. Bulmer Johnson	5
H. L. Needham	5

His Lordship—After the issue of the writ, what happens?

Sir Henry—A statement of claim is filed, which has been done. All we have to do is to establish the fact that the defendants are absent from the Colony.

His Lordship—Has a day been appointed?

Sir Henry—Yes.

His Lordship—That has to be put straight.

Sir Henry—in what way?

His Lordship—Have a document filed. We must be very, very careful. Had it been an ordinary action, it would not matter. What writ have you got? General attachment?

Sir Henry—Yes.

His Lordship—There's no special garnishee?

Sir Henry—No, the writ is directed to the Registrar. He is the garnishee.

Mr. Seidler, managing partner of the plaintiff firm, proved the various contracts which had been entered into.

His Lordship (To Sir Henry)—What do you claim?

Sir Henry—Damages.

His Lordship—You can't keep the goods as well as claim damages.

Sir Henry—No.

At this point, the plaintiff said he would prefer to keep the goods with a view to re-selling them. He thought he could sell them at the proper price.

Judgment was entered accordingly, to wit, \$44,177.91 less \$4,000 and execution against property in the hands of the bailiffs and retention of the undelivered goods, in respect of which no damages were given.

PRECAUTION EXTRA-ORDINARY.

Before Mr. Justice F. A. Hazeland, Acting Puisne Judge, on the Summary side of the Supreme Court, J. J. Vasnia, an Indian merchant, filed a suit against Cheng Loong to recover the sum of \$376.47, for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. Almada on behalf of the defendant asked that the case be allowed to stand over for a week.

His Lordship (To the plaintiff)

—Have you any objection?

Plaintiff—I understand defendant is going to clear out of the Colony.

Mr. Almada—I am asking for an adjournment with a view to a settlement.

His Lordship—But he says the man is going to clear out of the Colony!

Mr. Almada—He's still carrying on business. I think I'm entitled to an adjournment.

His Lordship—I don't know that you can claim it as an absolute right.

Mr. Almada—If there is any chance of the man absconding, then plaintiff will still have his remedy by applying for attachment. There is a large stock in the shop.

Mr. Almada—It is a misfortune, it is a nuisance, to the plaintiff.

Mr. Almada—If there is any chance of the man absconding, then plaintiff will still have his remedy by applying for attachment. There is a large stock in the shop.

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Mr. Almada—It is a misfortune, it is a nuisance, to the plaintiff.

Mr. Almada—If there is any chance of the man absconding, then plaintiff will still have his remedy by applying for attachment. There is a large stock in the shop.

Mr. Almada—It is a misfortune, it is a nuisance, to the plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT.

CLAIMS BY INDIAN WATCHMEN.

CAN AN INFANT BE SUED?

Before Mr. Justice F. A. Hazelton, Acting Puisne Judge, at the Court of Summary Jurisdiction on Saturday, Shudda Singh and Hurman Singh, watchmen, sued A. F. Baptista to recover the sums of \$380 and \$180, respectively, due under promissory notes dated the 8th December, 1910, and the 10th November, 1910. Mr. M. Reader Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Crist, appeared for both the plaintiffs, while the defendant was represented by Mr. A. G. Jackson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master.

The first plaintiff was called into the box and proved his claim.

Mr. Jackson—How much did you lend?

Witnesses—\$380.

You ask us to believe that that amount does not include interest? —No, it does not. There was a verbal agreement for interest at 5 per cent, per month.

Did the defendant sign the document as guarantor? —He said "Rosario is my friend and I want to stand guarantor to him."

Where was the document signed? —Outside the gate of the tram station.

Did Rosario pay you any interest? —No.

No one whatever? —No.

Did you know the age of the defendant? —No.

Rosario? —No.

Mr. Harris said his friend evidently intended to plead infancy. He did not know whether his Lordship would be against him or not on that point.

His Lordship—I don't know. He may be 100. It's a question whether you are prepared to admit his age?

Mr. Harris—No, I'm not.

Defendant said he was employed in Messrs. Vieira and Company and drew a salary of \$35 a month. He lived with his father and paid him \$25 a month for board. The balance of \$10 went to pay for his clothes. He was 19 years old. He signed the document at the door of H. Price and Company. Only \$200 was handed to him.

His Lordship—And you signed \$380? —Yes.

Mr. Jackson—Was the money handed direct to you? In your hand? —Yes.

Was Rosario present? —Yes.

What did you do with the money? —I handed it to Rosario. In the plaintiff's presence? —Yes.

What was the first intimation you had of this loan? —Rosario spoke to me about it. He came to me several times and asked me to stand guarantor to him.

His Lordship—Did you notice the wording of the document "We promise to pay on demand jointly and severally"? —Yes, I wrote it out. Rosario dictated to me.

Was this the first time you signed a promissory note? —I can't remember. I think I signed once before.

His Lordship—You say this was not your first experience. When did you sign a promissory note before? —In September for \$100.

Has that been paid off? —Yes.

Mr. Harris—Was the \$100 handed to you? —I received \$20.

His Lordship—Was \$100 actually paid? —There were four of us and we each got \$20.

You borrowed \$80? —Yes.

Mr. Harris—Then if that is so, why did you sign for \$380 when you received \$200 only in this case as you say? —That's the usual practice.

What you say now doesn't quite agree with what you said a few moments before. You ought to have signed for \$155 at that rate. —I took \$100 and signed for \$150.

Then what you said about borrowing \$80 and signing for \$100 is all wrong? —We each got \$22 and something.

Why not speak the truth straightforwardly and say you borrowed \$80 and signed \$100? —I got \$20. He gave me \$90.

Oh, now, it is \$90!

At this point, defendant seemed bewildered and confused and let off a string of incoherent statements.

How long have you been in your present employ? —Two years.

On what salary did you start? —\$20.

When you signed the promissory note, did plaintiff ask you what your salary was? —No. You signed first and then Rosario.

That's the usual practice when a person stands guarantor? —Yes. Now you signed this document promising to pay \$35 a month and only ten days before you had signed one for \$20 a month, making \$55 a month. Why did you do that? —Because I knew Rosario was drawing \$85 a month from the Dutch Bank.

How old are you? —Nineteen.

How do you know? —Because I was born in 1891.

How do you know? —I heard from my mother.

So it's merely hearsay? —Yes. His Lordship at this stage said he did not know what the practice was regarding the question of infancy.

Mr. Harris—It must be strictly proved by calling either the father or mother.

His Lordship (To the defendant)—How do you know you are 19? —I saw it on my birth certificate.

Mr. Harris—So you only know it from what you have seen of it? His Lordship—But the birth certificate is conclusive evidence?

Mr. Harris—Every defence must be proved.

His Lordship (To defendant)—Can you produce the certificate? —I think I can.

You think you can? Is it at home? —I think so.

When did you last see it? —Five years ago (Laughter).

Did you ask your mother? —Yes.

When did you last ask her? Within a day or two? —No.

Later, it transpired that defendant's father was employed in Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master's office. Mr. Jackson urged the father's evidence was admissible.

His Lordship—I'm afraid I cannot accept the father's statement.

Mr. Jackson dealt with the question of infancy. The Ordinance provided that no person should be precluded from suing or being sued by reason of not having attained the age of 21 years. That Ordinance applied to Summary Jurisdiction in certain instances. It was entirely a matter of procedure.

His Lordship—How does it affect procedure?

Because in summary jurisdiction the question of infancy comes in.

You mean he must have a guardian and so on? —Yes.

Simply a matter of procedure? —Yes.

In conclusion, Mr. Jackson submitted that the mere statement of the defendant was sufficient for the purposes of that case.

His Lordship (to Mr. Harris)—Mr. Jackson is prepared to rest his case there.

Mr. Harris in reply said that the point had already been decided by the Full Court. The object of the Ordinance was quite clear.

He said:—"I think the point is quite good, Mr. Harris. I must discharge the defendant."

A POINT IN LICENSING LAW.**POLICE PROSECUTION FAILS.**

Mr. E. R. Halifax gave an interesting decision, Saturday morning, at the Magistracy, on a point of licensing law, raised by Mr. Reader Harris on Tuesday. The case concerned a charge, brought against David Frohman, licensee of "The Land we Live In," of allowing a woman to serve in his bar on the 23rd ult.

Defendant pleaded not guilty and police evidence was given showing that a watch had been kept on his house on the evening of the day in question. During a period of 1.14 hours, according to the police, a woman played the piano, and served a British sailor, an American sailor, and a civilian.

Mr. Harris called no witnesses, but raised a point of law. The position of the defendant, he said, was that he held a licence in Hongkong for the sale of liquors. That had been granted to him under the ordinance of 1898 as amended in 1909. It was granted for the payment of certain fees and under specific conditions. It was a contract between the government and his client, whereby so long as he fulfilled the conditions he should have power to carry on the business of a publican. The ordinance of 1911 had been passed in which additional conditions, which had not been set out in the original licence, had been imposed. His client under the licence had the vested right to carry on his business for a whole year under certain conditions, and there was no power in the legislature to impose other conditions unless it was provided that the ordinance was retrospective and the ordinance of 1911 was not. He submitted that under the existing licence a man had every right to employ a woman in the bar up to November 31st next despite the ordinance of 1911. It was an important right that a man should have a woman on the place, though she may not be a barmaid, to look after the Chinese, etc. Finally, if his client were to be proceeded against, it must be under the ordinance, under which the licence had been granted, and not under one passed since.

Mr. Harris adjourned the case till this morning, when he gave his decision. He said:—"I think the point is quite good, Mr. Harris. I must discharge the defendant."

LAWN TENNIS.

Further games of tennis were played on the Cricket ground in connection with the Hongkong Cricket Club tournament, and resulted as follows:

Event "A" Championship.
Lieut. Day, K.O.Y.L.I., beat S. E. Green, 6-4; 6-2; 6-2.

Event "B" Single Handicap
A. Class.

P. H. Klimanek (owes 30.4) beat R. J. Saunders (owes 30), 7-0; 6-3; 6-2.

All final matches must be completed on or before Friday, 12th May.

BILLIARDS.**Y.M.C.A. TOURNAMENT.**

The following are results of games played, at the Y.M.C.A. in connection with their tournament. "A" Class, W. L. M. Grant (scratches) beat M. W. Bishop (120), 250-142.

B. Class: W. Anderson (Scratches) beat S. Horo (175), 250-180.

W. Smart, (100) beat W. J. Troakes (140), 250-154.

The new Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Japan, signed at London on the 3rd of April, may be seen at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

The South African Senate committee advocates laws to enable settlers to acquire farms.

THE CANTON REVOLT.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

BIG DISCOVERY OF BOMBS.

It would be not only premature but foolish to congratulate ourselves and the Kwangtung authorities on the "blanketing" of the Canton revolt, despite the fact that from various parts of the province comes the information that "All is quiet." A careful reading of the numerous telegrams and news items which the "Telegraph" has been enabled to put before its readers will suggest to most persons convergent with the characteristics of a Chinese rebellion that the present quietude is that of the calm before the storm. We are in a position to say that not only the Canton officials but also the officials of this Colony are far from satisfied that the rebellion has been quelled; that it is, in fact, more pregnant an entity than it was a few hours after the pronunciement outbreak in the City of Rams. As we said in this column on Wednesday, we regard the outbreak as a useless attempt to upset existing conditions; but its inability to accomplish its object does not in the least detract from its capacity for harm. The news of the outbreak which the "Telegraph" has published has been most carefully sifted with a view to avoiding anything like sensationalism; nevertheless we cannot close our eyes to the fact that if the overwhelming forces of the Imperial Government have imposed peace, or semi-peace, on Canton, the propaganda, in its most active form, of the revolutionaries is spreading to the more northern coast towns. Fully realising what a general rising would mean to South China, we are constrained to give it as our opinion that both Kwangtung and Fukien are riddled with anti-dynastic feelings and that these are more than likely to spread to adjoining provinces. We have taken some pains to arrive at the opinions of the leading Chinese residents of Hongkong, and those confirm us in our belief that the revolt is far from having been extinguished. Our own telegrams give news of disturbances over wide areas and in other ways suggest that the smouldering anti-Manchu propaganda is ready to flame forth at any moment between here and Amoy and even farther north.

Although we believe that it would be foolish to be optimistic over the present situation, we have learned from it at least one satisfactory fact. The Kwangtung Government has shown itself capable and courageous in handling the rebellion, and if it has not, as we believe, entirely succeeded in destroying it, the failure must not be put to its account, but must be simply explained by the fact that the south is rotten with rebellion. That the strong hand of the authorities has been felt by the revolutionaries is clearly proved by the threats against Admiral Li, who from the first has done his Emperor yeoman service. He has inspired respect and fear among his opponents, and not only for his own sake, but also for the sake of peace, we trust he will escape the dangers which surround him. He is too good a man to be lost at this critical juncture, for although we believe that the revolution is a flash in the pan it would be foolish to suppose that it does not contain the germs of a rising that would shake China from the Great Wall to the southernmost corner of Kwangtung.

MORE GUN RUNNING.

The Canton Customs has handed over a prisoner, who was guilty of smuggling guns and bullets into Canton by one of the Hongkong and Canton steamers, to the Nau Hoi Magistracy, for punishment. At the trial, the prisoner declared that the contraband had been smuggled by another passenger. The prisoner has been removed to the Nau Hoi prison pending the institution of an enquiry into the case.

THE FAITHFUL REWARDED.

As already reported in our columns, Prefect Li Cheung Shun, director of the finance department, was shot on the eve of the Canton outbreak. The other officials, employed in the same department, have now requested the Provincial Treasurer to ask the Canton Viceroy to allow the deceased's family some gratuity. The Viceroy has given the deceased's family some gratuity. The Provincial Treasurer to allow them \$10 each for medical treatment.

AN UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

Yesterday afternoon while H.E. the Viceroy and Admiral Li Chun were trying to dissuade the insurgents who had surrendered themselves to the police at the Military Training Department, a serious accident occurred. The bombs, which had been discovered, were placed in the courtyard, and Mr. Ng, an official attached to the Military Training Department, accidentally kicked one of them, which immediately exploded. Ng fell on the ground, and had his left leg blown off and his right foot cut into two. He was rendered unconscious, and five soldiers, standing there at the time, were more or less wounded. All the officials who were seated on the bench at the time were greatly alarmed and ran to the aid of the unfortunate official. After a long time Ng regained consciousness, and he was then removed to the French and Chinese hospital for treatment. The doctors declared that his wounds though serious were not fatal. It would take at least a fortnight for him to recover. By replacing the lost limb by a wooden leg, he might be able to walk.

The inntings was brought to a close by the fall of Sutherland's wicket for no score, Phelps not batting. The following were the scores:—
MR. HANCOCK'S TEAM.—
Lt.-Col. Hamilton c. Pearce, b. Taverner 2
Capt. Clapham b. Donnelly. 28
A. A. Claxton c. sub. b. Taverner 2
Taverner 2
G. T. Hose b. Payne 14
H. R. Makin b. Taverner b. Payne 4
D. Hancock c. & b. Taverner 32
H. Hancock b. Dempsey 30
E. J. Saunders b. Taverner 1
A. R. Lowe not out 0
A. R. Sutherland c. Donnelly b. Taverner 0
Excess 1
Total 120

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CANTON NEWS.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

THE PRINTERS' GUILD.

The printers' guild of Hongkong is composed entirely of Chinese, embracing nearly all the printers and compositors in Hongkong.

The guild is about to form itself into a Company, and will issue to its members shares at \$5 each. They will, as soon as sufficient money can be raised, establish themselves in the printing and bookbinding business, purchasing their machinery and type from Japan.

SUPREME COURT.

HONGKONG BANK SHARES

WHO IS THE OWNER?

A rather important question pregnant with probable far-reaching issues to the business community of Hongkong came up for discussion before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, at the Supreme Court Monday morning, sitting in Original Jurisdiction, when Chan Wai Chi filed a suit against Chan Nu Ying for the trial of an issue as to the ownership of certain shares in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by O. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff on the issue and Ho Man, Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. W. Hind, of Messrs. Bruton and Hett, represented the defendant.

Mr. Potter stated that that was an issue as to whether the defendant Chan Wai Chi and, through him, the mortgagee Ho Man, was entitled to the possession of 24 shares in the Hongkong Bank and 12 new shares which had been issued by the Bank. That issue was the result of an order which was made by his Lordship on the 6th January, 1911. He represented both Chan Wai Chi and Ho Man, and his friend represented Chan Nu Ying, the defendant on that issue who was plaintiff in a previous action.

At this point, Mr. Pollock raised the question of intervention and the Court engaged in a discussion which lasted for some time.

Mr. Potter said that he thought it would perhaps be better to state some facts briefly.

His Lordship—Does it really matter? I think it would really be in the interests of your client Ho Man that he should stand out of this case. There will be complicated costs.

Mr. Potter—This issue has arisen out of a letter which was written by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist on behalf of Ho Man as his solicitors. It's really a result of that letter that this issue was directed on the 6th January, 1911. That really was the start of the whole matter.

After some discussion, it was agreed that Ho Man should raise his own issue.

His Lordship—I think it would save costs if the proceedings were to run on and then adjourn for a day or two in order to allow a formal issue being framed.

After further discussion, it was finally agreed that Ho Man should stand aside and in the event of his being entitled to argue his title, then corroborative evidence could be called.

Mr. Potter—it was really a result of that letter that Chan Wai Chi was made plaintiff in this case. There are certain allegations of fraud against my client. My friend is trying to make me answer the fraud.

Mr. Pollock—I don't know if my friend is trying to alter the Ordinance.

Mr. Potter—Let us go back to 1900. A man named Chan King Ting died on 31st July, 1900, at Chefoo. By his will he appointed Chan Wong Shi.

Mr. Pollock—I think it would simplify matters if we call them by their last two names. They are all Chinese.

Mr. Potter—Certainly.

Proceeding, Mr. Potter said that by deceased's will, he appointed Wong Shi, his concubine, his executrix. Part of the estate left by the testator King Ting consisted of 24 shares in the Hongkong Bank. Towards the end of 1906, the shares were transferred by the executrix to Chan Wai Chi in part payment of monies advanced to the estate by the latter. Early in 1907, Chan Wai Chi became the registered owner of the Hongkong Bank shares. Although the exact date was not admitted, the fact was admitted in an affidavit filed by Mr. Hett.

Mr. Pollock—The date is March, 1907. I agree on that point.

Mr. Potter—In September, 1908, in security for a loan of \$11,000 Chan Wai Chi deposited the shares with Ho Man. That is not very important but it is an incident in the

1900, an originating summons was issued. Those proceedings were started by way of an originating summons, Chan Nu Ying being plaintiff and the only defendant being Wong Shi. On the 17th February, four days later, an application was made ex parte and the result was that an order was made calling upon Chan Wai Chi to deliver the shares of which he had been the registered owner for two years within twenty-four hours. At that time, he was not a party. A subsequent peremptory order was made calling upon him to produce the shares upon pain of committal for contempt of Court. The shares were produced and had since been kept by the Receiver. Subsequently, Chan Wai Chi was added as a defendant. Your Lordship must see that at the time he was deprived of the shares he was the legal owner of the shares. He simply handed them over to save himself from being in prison. That was the position as far as Chan Wai Chi was concerned. It is admitted that Chan Wai Chi is the legal owner of the shares and it is for the plaintiff to prove facts which will go to deprive him of the legal registered ownership of the shares. You'll be putting me in an absolutely impossible position if I've to disprove a case which has never been proved. Chan Wai Chi's position is impregnable.

Mr. Pollock—I sent a letter admitting the registered ownership but I never suggested that another party should be the plaintiff.

His Lordship—The estate was the owner of the shares prima facie.

Mr. Pollock—It does not matter who was the registered owner. The question is whether he can prove a title which will displace the title of the beneficiaries under the will.

His Lordship—Now my mind is clear.

Mr. Potter—The executrix was entitled to sell any portion of the estate to anyone she liked. Unless my friend can prove fraud, he cannot attack Chan Wai Chi.

His Lordship—if there has been subsequent charge, I cannot say whether a prima facie case has been made out.

Mr. Potter—The fraud consists of this—that the shares were not sold at all.

His Lordship—There's a conflict of two prima facie titles. Now I'm coming to the position I've maintained right through.

Mr. Potter—Chan Wai Chi was the defendant.

His Lordship—Now I see clearly why I made him plaintiff.

Mr. Potter—if your Lordship is against me, then there would be no safe guard for any man dealing in any way in shares.

His Lordship—I quite agree.

Mr. Potter—It comes to this—that any man can be called upon by a beneficiary how he has come to be in the possession of shares.

His Lordship—you're opening up a large field of discussion of the law. You are trying to prove your case on a points of law.

Mr. Potter—No, I want plaintiff to prove his case.

His Lordship—There's an essential point you must prove—where did you get the shares from?

Mr. Potter—No, my Lord.

Mr. Pollock—Under what circumstances they were obtained.

Mr. Potter—Suppose after a year he sells the shares and so on, you'll be getting the person who may happen to hold the shares in the unfortunate position of not being able to prove how he got them.

His Lordship—How did the registration come about?

Mr. Potter—There was a transfer.

Mr. Pollock—The transfer was made for a nominal consideration of \$10.

Mr. Potter—It does not matter. That's a matter for attack by my friend. Your Lordship must see in what an awkward position my friend is trying to put me in. He's trying to get me to disprove a case of which I know nothing.

His Lordship—it's quite clear you must justify your title to the shares. That's the whole question. I should have thought the first thing you should have produced was the probate. On the face of it, you are not entitled to the shares.

Mr. Potter—I don't know what I have to prove. There's the probate, the assignment and the certificate of shares. There's no proof perfect.

His Lordship—You are trying to emphasize, and rightly so, the danger of the views I hold on the matter, but it's fifty times as dangerous to the other side.

Mr. Potter—The point goes to the root of commercial matters.

His Lordship—There must be something to justify your title to the shares.

Mr. Potter—There's nothing but the assignment.

His Lordship—There must be something, even if it happens to be the Bank's stamp.

Mr. Potter—There may be some mark on the probate. (After consulting papers) Yes, the probate does bear the Bank's stamp.

Proceeding, Counsel pointed out that the effect of his Lordship's decision would be very far-reaching. It would deprive a person of his rightful property unless he could prove something or other to justify his title to the property, of which he was the registered and, in the eyes of the law, the legal owner.

His Lordship—The point is quite clear. I think your title to the shares is liable to be upset unless you can justify it in some way or other.

Mr. Potter—What about all those unfortunate persons who buy the property?

His Lordship—That can't be helped. A hundred subsequent transactions don't make a transaction good which was originally bad. I'm quite satisfied on the point.

Chan Wong Shi was called into the box and testified to the death of Chan King Ting, the testator in connection with the will bearing on the case.

A SHANGHAI COMMENT.

Moreover how many uprisings have there been in recent years in different parts of China with naught but abortive results? How many opportunities have been given to prophets of evil, obsessed by the want of coherence in the rulings of Peking, to prophesy falsely? The only thing of which experience has taught us to be sure in China is that serious trouble, not the sporadic outbreak of a day or two, comes as a thief in the night and for the most frivolous reasons. Yet it cannot be disputed that China as a whole and the Southern provinces in particular, and have for some time been, in a most dangerous frame of mind. The descriptions given recently by our Canton correspondent of the methods of revolutionary propaganda are extremely significant. On one occasion the steamer, on which our correspondent was travelling, was boarded by a young man who harangued the ship's company in impassioned strains, calling on them to cast off the Manchu yoke and deliver the land from centuries of misrule. Newspapers, which find their way among the masses in spite of rigorous censorship, are never wearying in fierce denunciations of the dynasty. Public opinion is still further moulded by the number of Chinese returning from abroad who can bring the weight of comparative criticism to bear on the Government's deficiencies. And underneath all is the traditional loyalty of the South towards the long-dethroned Mings, and the strong sense of nationality which the Manchus have never trodden out of the proud Southerners. In such a powder-mine of feeling, the least incident will strike a spark to fire an explosion, and the assassination of Tartar-General Fu Chi was no small incident. The manner in which that murder was committed, the bravery with which the murderer met his death were exactly calculated to inflame popular passion. He died for his country, making war on the Manchus and glorying in his death; and many persons sighed deeply and shed tears when they saw his blood on the ground.

The time has arrived for the Colony of Hongkong to be on the qui vive. We must watch with jealous care all attempts of the Canton malcontents to involve a power friendly to China and the present Chinese Government in complications. We would draw attention to the information furnished by our Canton correspondent, published in the columns of Friday evening's issue, wherein it is stated that the fraud consists of this—that the shares were not sold at all.

His Lordship—There's a conflict of two prima facie titles. Now I'm coming to the position I've maintained right through.

Mr. Potter—Chan Wai Chi was the defendant.

His Lordship—Now I see clearly why I made him plaintiff.

Mr. Potter—if your Lordship is against me, then there would be no safe guard for any man dealing in any way in shares.

His Lordship—I quite agree.

Mr. Potter—It comes to this—that any man can be called upon by a beneficiary how he has come to be in the possession of shares.

His Lordship—you're opening up a large field of discussion of the law. You are trying to prove your case on a points of law.

Mr. Potter—No, I want plaintiff to prove his case.

His Lordship—There's an essential point you must prove—where did you get the shares from?

Mr. Potter—No, my Lord.

Mr. Pollock—Under what circumstances they were obtained.

Mr. Potter—Suppose after a year he sells the shares and so on, you'll be getting the person who may happen to hold the shares in the unfortunate position of not being able to prove how he got them.

His Lordship—How did the registration come about?

Mr. Potter—There was a transfer.

Mr. Pollock—The transfer was made for a nominal consideration of \$10.

Mr. Potter—It does not matter. That's a matter for attack by my friend. Your Lordship must see in what an awkward position my friend is trying to put me in. He's trying to get me to disprove a case of which I know nothing.

His Lordship—it's quite clear you must justify your title to the shares. That's the whole question. I should have thought the first thing you should have produced was the probate. On the face of it, you are not entitled to the shares.

Mr. Potter—I don't know what I have to prove. There's the probate, the assignment and the certificate of shares. There's no proof perfect.

HOW ARUNDEL FARED.

By the steamer Pekin, Richard Arundel, the boilertender of the Asia, whose safety has been the cause of so much anxiety during the past week, arrived in Shanghai on May 3, safe and sound. Arundel is a slightly built Yorkshirer—a plain son of the sea—and he seems to have borne the unenviable position in which he was placed with no little equanimity. He has certainly come through an experience which, in these modern days, and so near to a civilized community, is to some extent unique, and that he has done so without injury, in view of what was happening around him, east as he was on a piratical island, is something to be thankful for. To the credit of the two men whom he now asked for help, be it said, that they behaved well to him, even beyond the ordinary. One of them went back to interview the islanders, and then they indicated to him that he should accompany them. They proceeded over the hills, and after about an hour's walk arrived at a small village. Overnight the shipwrecked man was accommodated in the house of the merchants, where he was most hospitably treated, and the following morning they embarked in a junk and were looting the Asia—he probably owes his early release from a harassing situation.

ALONE WITH PIRATES.

With the arrival of Arundel in Shanghai the full story of the wreck of the Asia is completed. The other details have already been given, and it now only remains to relate his tale. The Asia went on the rocks on the Sunday morning, and that day was occupied in shipping the passengers and crew off, first to the island and then to the steamer Shaohsing. Arundel was in the boat on which Mr. Cousins, the second engineer, and Mr. Miller, the quartermaster, left the ship, along with them being two Chinese sailors and a Japanese boy.

From here the boats tried to make the island, but since morning a heavy mist had spread over the sea, obscuring everything.

In this predicament the occupants of the boat were glad to meet a junk, and in this they were taken ashore. Having spent the night in a hut on the beach, the small party tried to convey to the islanders that they wished to be taken back to the steamer, and as the latter made preparations to go off in sampans the foreigners thought that they would be taken to safety. While five of them were put into one sampan, Arundel entered the other, and the boats pushed off. It was here that the adventures of the unfortunate man began. The sampan in which he was placed alone made for the wreck, and in spite of all he could do to persuade the men to carry him to the Shaohsing, the fishermen took him straight to the Asia, and there started to loot. On the way to the wreck the boat containing Mr. Cousins passed within a short distance of that in which Arundel was, and though the latter signalled and shouted to them, he was unable to attract attention, and within a few minutes he was alone with the islanders. These lost no time in the work of looting, but all at once they desisted and made for shore. Their hurry to be off is easily explained. Arundel saw nothing to cause them to leave so hastily, but evidently the fishermen saw a foreign boat approaching. As a matter of fact at that moment a boat had been dispatched from the America Maru with the object of looking for the missing man, and it was this that had made the men suddenly cease their work of plunder.

A HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Back to the shore they went, and now Arundel must have realized that he was to some extent a prisoner in their hands. When they landed he was not allowed to leave the sampan, and whilst the men were stowing the loot ashore one of the crew—and a villainous looking gang they were—pushed the craft out into the water. Here it remained until the pirates were ready to proceed on board again, and so Arundel had no chance of escape. The second visit to the Asia lasted for two or three hours, and on this occasion the marauders were allowed to continue their nefarious work uninterrupted. Towards evening they set back once more, and now Arundel saw a slight hope of escape from this unpleasant company. He feared a repetition of what had occurred previously, and as soon as the boat reached the shore he escaped.

While the M. M. str. Australien was coming up the river at Shanghai on Saturday week she had a narrow escape from colliding with the str. Kobe Maru, which was lying at the N. Y. K. wharf. When only about twenty feet distant from the Japanese steamer, the Australien grounded. She lost an anchor and the which will be recovered shortly.

The M. M. str. Australien was originally built to a sunken place

SUPREME COURT.

THE HONGKONG BANK SHARES ISSUE.
BANK ASSISTANT'S EVIDENCE.

THE PRINCIPLE OF ENGLISH LAW.

Before his Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, on the original side of the Supreme Court Tuesday morning, the trial was resumed of an issue as to the ownership of 24 Hongkong Bank shares and 12 new shares issued by the Bank. Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff (Chan Wai Chi) on the issue and Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. W. B. Hind, of Messrs. Bruton and Hetti, represented the defendant (Chan Nu Ying) on the issue.

Mr. Evans, of the Hongkong Bank, was called into the witness-box.

His Lordship—What's the practice of the Bank when probate is presented without a special object?—We enter it in the books.

When a person has shares, do you enter them in the books?—Not necessarily.

When persons become owners of shares do you put them in the books?—It's not necessary, though it has been done sometimes.

How are you to know then who is the owner of the shares. In this case, the shares seem to have belonged to the deceased.—Our only method is to keep a probate book.

So that when a transfer comes about, the executor becomes the holder of the shares?—Yes.

In answer to further questions by his Lordship, witness stated he was not in a position to offer a suitable explanation. He had merely been asked to come forward and produce the probate book and testify to the entries made therein.

Mr. Pollock—It's meant to register probate as well?—Yes.

Every transfer must be made by deed?—Yes.

It's also the practice that you don't recognise a transfer unless his name is approved and entered on the register of the Bank?—Yes.

Mr. Pollock (To his Lordship)—That may be important by-and-bye. It may not be important now. It's Article 62 of the Deed of Settlement.

Witness was then excused.

Mr. Pollock said that with regard to the question of disbursements, or alleged disbursements, as a matter of law, the other side was precluded from taking up the question. The power of the Registrar was final and binding.

Mr. Potter—The question is not relevant on the issue.

Mr. Pollock referred his Lordship to an order made in Chambers by his Lordship on the 23rd June, 1910, on an application which was made by way of an originating summons, for certain accounts to be taken.

His Lordship—The order there would have related to certain shares in the Yangtze Insurance Company.

Mr. Pollock—The order was made for various accounts to be taken—an account of personal estate, funeral expenses, legacies and annuities coming into the hands of the plaintiff, and so on. The matter came up before Mr. Kemp before he went home. On the 10th September, 1910, Mr. Kemp disallowed the funeral expenses on the ground that no vouchers were produced. The amount was a very large one—nearly \$5,000. On the general question of disbursements, Mr. Kemp disallowed the whole of the disbursement side of the account and said plaintiff could be assumed to be in possession of the whole or greater part of the estate.

Mr. Potter—That inquiry was never concluded. It's clear we can't be stopped when the inquiry was never finished.

Mr. Pollock—I can't refer to three or four items at the same time. It's beyond my powers. He took out a summons, which was quite a proper procedure to adopt, on the 10th October, 1910, and the result was that the order was discharged or varied. What Mr. Wakeman decided on that point appeared on his notes. Mr. Beavis applied for a re-inquiry on

the ground that non-production of vouchers was no ground for disallowance of the items. The application was refused on the ground that the inquiry could not be re-opened once the items had been disallowed. The case stood this way. Those disbursements which had been brought forward to show that they had paid certain items were disallowed. If they were dissatisfied with the order they could have appealed in the ordinary way by motion applying for discharge or variance, and the Registrar's decision could have been upset. This question is important on the issue, as it was on the disbursements that the loan by Chan Wai Chi hunged.

Mr. Potter—The question is whether it's relevant at all! This issue deals with a title to certain shares.

His Lordship agreed.

Mr. Pollock—The trouble is that it'll make my cross-examination of Wong Shi considerably lessened. I've a lot of bombs to fire at your Lordship. (Laughter).

Mr. Potter—I told your Lordship that my friend had a lot of bombs in his pockets to fire at your Lordship. (Laughter.)

Proceeding, Mr. Potter said that all he had been asked by his Lordship to do yesterday—and he was bound to do it—was to show how his client came to be in the possession of the shares in dispute.

His Lordship—Not only that but you must show you are entitled to them.

Mr. Potter—Am I to be blamed if the executrix had acted wrongly? Even assuming for the sake of argument that she was guilty of breach of trust, what has that to do with Chan Wai Chi? It was never suggested that the money had gone into his pockets.

His Lordship—But the fact is fairly patent that he knew all that was going on and was a consenting party.

Mr. Potter—It's for my friend to show why I should not continue to be in possession of the shares. Surely it's not for me to show why I should continue in possession of them! I've already proved my client to be the registered and, for that reason, the legal owner of the shares.

His Lordship—It seems to me that the family was wealthy one and lived beyond their means, beyond the will and borrowed money from Chan Wai Chi and paid him out of the estate.

Mr. Potter—Borrowed through his Lordship—I can't say.

Mr. Potter—She must have done so. There was no other way. If Chan Wai Chi so pleased, he was entitled to lend money to the executrix. She executed the transfer herself.

His Lordship—But she gave him power of attorney?

Mr. Potter—When the time came for the sale of the shares, she made the transfer herself. All I want to show is that I've made out a prima facie case. If people consent to do a certain thing, they cannot afterwards come back and dissent.

Mr. Pollock—An infant cannot dissent.

Mr. Potter—A guardian has the right of absolute disposal of property. The ward has legal remedy.

His Lordship—if I were to sanction what you are asking me to, I'll upset the whole principle of English law as regards the Chinese. The Chinese could then do what they liked with wills.

Mr. Potter—There's nothing in English law to prevent a person from doing what he liked as long as property is vested in him. In this case, all the beneficiaries under the will agreed to do a certain thing, namely, to borrow money. If the beneficiaries agreed to throw the property into the harbour, they could have done so.

There's nothing in English law in a case where the beneficiaries agree on a certain course of action to force them to observe the exact terms of a will.

Mr. Pollock—Yes, there is.

Mr. Potter—My friend says there is.

Mr. Pollock—There's the question of an infant.

Mr. Potter—There's only this infant who is giving us all this trouble. It's rather significant that he is the only person who disagrees. It doesn't make our legal position any stronger but the fact is there. He has his remedy, although he has been reimbursed out of the property. It's not a case of the executrix

being guilty of breach of trust but one of lending money to the executrix on a will in respect of which all the beneficiaries agreed.

His Lordship—Then you say that an infant can't re-open because the guardian turns round and says "I was your guardian." Mr. Potter—He has his remedy. In this case, there were five beneficiaries. Four word of ergo. One was not, and had a testamentary guardian. Now the powers vested in a testamentary guardian are vastly superior to those of an ordinary guardian.

His Lordship—Was she appointed testamentary guardian?

Mr. Potter—Yes. Do you say that in a case of administration that would be a complete answer?—Yes.

Further hearing was adjourned.

TO REJUVENATE CHINA.

Out of the 3,740 Chinese students at the Japanese capital 1,600 are supported by their respective provincial governments, home schools or educational boards which transmit to them regular monthly allowances through the Chinese Minister there, says the "Hankow Daily News." The boys are taking great pains in the selection of the educators who are to rejuvenate China to make sure to send conservative competent men to "start the evolutionary mechanism going and the ardour of the radicals here is being repressed to eliminate any semblance of a revolutionary tendency in the movement." The students are inaugurating their campaign in a very business-like manner. All their sessions are orderly and deliberate, only the Chinese language is spoken as a precaution to secrecy and while a number of Japanese reporters have sought information as to the proceedings no one has been able to find out much about them. Six more representatives will be sent off in a short while and these workers will be left in the field, the force being gradually increased, until the moral and social uplift has been carried throughout the Empire and old China holds up her head to assume the rank of a world power among the nations!

Whilst one is able to do nothing else but admire such a scheme, it seems to us that these students—young and generally hair-brained—have a long, a very long way to go before China's "rejuvenation" (which the writer so enthusiastically enforces upon one's mind) will take place.

DELAYED MAIIS.

MANILA MERCHANTS MAKE COMPLAINT.

The question of delayed mails is just now agitating the minds of merchants in Manila. Recently there have been frequent cases of freight arriving in the Islands before the invoices sent by mail.

Mr. Pollock—An infant cannot dissent.

Mr. Potter—A guardian has the right of absolute disposal of property. The ward has legal remedy.

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sanction what you are asking me to, I'll upset the whole principle of English law as regards the Chinese. The Chinese could then do what they liked with wills.

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SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held Tuesday afternoon. There were present—Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Hon. Mr. A. Clapham, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Hon. Mr. A. Hewett, Mr. Ng Hon Tze, Dr. F. Clark, (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. J. W. Hartley (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), Dr. Fitzwilliams, Col. Bedford and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands (Secretary).

NO CHANGE OF NAME.

A letter from the Colonial Secretary was received with regard to the change of title of the board. It ran:—"Referring to your letter of the 13th April, I am directed to inform you that no change will be made in the title of the board."

The letter was laid on the table on the proposal of the Chairman.

RAT GUARDS.

The President of the Board minutes the following with regard to the inspection of rat guards:—In connection with the provision of rat guards, raised by one of the members, it has been found difficult for the sanitary inspectors, who are not engaged on harbour work, to enforce the bye-laws. I therefore recommend that the following officers, of the harbour master's department, be deputed by the board, under section 256 of the Public Health and Building Ordinance, to enforce the bye-laws for the prevention of the dissemination of the plague by rats:

Arthur Edward Davey, 1st boarding officer.

Rusino Lizola Rocha, 2nd boarding officer.

Simon Nunes, 1st junk inspector.

The President said that was a minute in which he suggested that, under section 256, certain officers of the Harbour Office should be appointed by the Board to enforce the bye-laws relating to the provision of rat guards. It was obvious that rat guards were only required in cases where ships were moored against the shore, but even so it was a very much simpler matter for boarding officers, who had to deal with the matter in the ordinary course of their duties, to have the matter in hand, than a sanitary officer. Of course an inspector could do the work, if the Board wished, in addition to his own duties, but he did not think they had so many opportunities. So far as he (the President) was aware, the Board had power to delegate authority to the boarding officers. The police could hardly deal with the matter.

Hon. Mr. Hewett said he thought the water-police could do the work.

The President said he thought they would have noticed that there had not been any case for a long time, and he was of the opinion that it was because a case had failed, on the ground that it had been brought by the wrong people. He did not think they could depose the water-police to perform the work. The boats they would have chiefly to deal with would be river steamers. That was why he had suggested it. The harbour master had proposed these men, because, he took it, they would have the work easily before them.

Hon. Mr. Hewett said the men should report themselves, when they went on board.

The President—The man can carry warrants if it is wished.

The Hon. Mr. Hewett proposed that the matter be dealt with in committee and this course was adopted.

The President proposed that Arthur Edward Davey, 1st boarding officer; Rusino Lizola Rocha, 2nd boarding officer, and Simon Nunes, 1st junk inspector, be appointed to enforce the bye-laws for the prevention of the dissemination of the plague by rats.

Colonel Bedford seconded, and the resolution was carried.

NULLAHS.

The head of the sanitary department minutes:—I should be much obliged if you could have a map prepared showing the extent of nullah training, in and around the city of Victoria, including Shaukiwan, and another

showing the same thing in Kowloon. I propose hanging them in the board room.

Dr. Fitzwilliams minutes:—Attached to the map I should like to see

(1) A table showing the amounts of money on nullah training during each year from 1901 to 1910 inclusive.

(2) The amount of nullah training, marked on the map with the year of completion of the work opposite it.

(3) The amount of nullah training, which has been asked for, i.e. recommended by the board for urgent construction with dates of recommendations.

(4) The most malarial districts, as far as they can be ascertained, differentiated, on the map, by colour.

A WELL.

A report was received from Insp. Taylor to the effect that he had discovered a well on the ground floor of 16 Gage St. and that the owner was using the water therefrom for the purpose of washing.

The Hon. E. A. Hewett asked if a case could be made out against the owner or tenant, and whether they could be prosecuted. He considered that it should be done if possible.

SANITATION.

Applications for permission to erect two water closets at the new Victoria theatre, Des Voeux Road, were also dealt with.

Permission was also asked for to erect four urinals at the University Hostel, Bonham road.

THE CONSERVANCY CONTRACTOR.

The select committee appointed to deal with the complaints made against the conservancy contractor, reported that they had fined him \$20 on one complaint, while the others had been dropped.

The complaint in question was that two of his boats were found in a dirty condition, and that another was partly full, contrary to the regulations.

THE ESTIMATES.

A minute by the President was submitted relative to the suggested changes in the draft estimates for 1912.

Mr. Shelton Hooper minutes:—I should like a copy before we discuss it. It is impossible to carry all the details in one's head on account of the short time allowed for the circulation of the papers.

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett minutes:—I have not time to consider these figures now.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak:—It is customary to send a copy to each member.

The Hon. Registrar General minutes:—Details should be given of the latrines and urinals considered necessary, and those recommended for inclusion in the estimates. The training of nullahs is essentially a sanitary matter, and the initiative should be with the Sanitary Department.

The draft estimates consisted of a mass of manuscript, and included the following: (a) A statement of the estimates and expenditure for 1910; the estimates for 1911 and the expenditure during the first three months of 1911. The latter was also compared with the expenditure during the first quarter of 1910. (b) The analysis of incidental expenses for 1910. (c) A statement of the increments to which officers of the department will become entitled to during the year 1912 if their services have been such that they can be recommended for them. (d) A statement showing the increase and decrease proposed in the 1912 estimates.

MOTION FOR INTERIM INJUNCTION REFUSED.

HOTEL COMPETITION IN HONGKONG.

In the case in which Mr. Frederick Reichman, proprietor of the Grand Hotel, sued Mrs. Mary Uschmann, of the Station Hotel, Kowloon, for an interim injunction to restrain the defendant from carrying on the business of a hotel-keeper in the Colony, his Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, refused the application on the ground that there was no good reason to suppose that the continuance of defendant

SUPREME COURT.

THE HONGKONG BANK SHARES CASE.

The trial of the issue as to the ownership of 24 Hongkong Bank shares and 12 new shares was resumed before his Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggett, at the Supreme Court Wednesday morning. Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beauvis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff on the issue (Chan Wai Chi) and Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. W. B. Hind, of Messrs. Bruton and Hett, represented the defendant (Chan Nu Ying) on the issue.

On the resumption of Court this morning, a discussion arose as to the question of the right of reply, which lasted for a considerable time. Eventually, after comprehensive and strenuous argument on the part of Mr. Potter, his Lordship overruled Counsel and called upon him to sum up his case.

Mr. Potter was about to open his case, when his Lordship said:—

"There's one thing which troubles me. I can't get it into my mind. I don't see how the consent of the guardian comes into this question."

His Lordship reserved his decision.

VOLUNTEERS BEING ORGANISED.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, May 7.

As a result of the trouble in Canton, the Commanders in charge of the bannermen soldiers in Canton are of opinion that the force at their disposal is not sufficient to meet with any similar outbreak in future. They are now organizing a volunteer corps for the protection of the place. The corps will be trained and drilled by the officers of the Military College.

NATIVE BANK SENSATION.

(MANAGER SUPPOSED TO HAVE ABSCONDED.)

The Police are actively engaged in looking for Wong Chuk Chow, who is wanted for what it is alleged to apply the English law on the point to China. A Chinaman may have observed the English law in every way but it's quite possible there may be a statute of Charles of which he knew nothing (laughter).

Continuing his address, Mr. Potter said that in the event of his Lordship finding that the testamentary guardian had not the power in question, the other beneficiaries under the will must be protected.

His Lordship—I don't quite see what form the protection is to take.

Mr. Potter—Let us assume that the shares are to be returned to the Receiver. It means that Chan Nu Ying will have made out a case. That would give him a claim over and above the shares. It would give him charge over the shares. Your Lordship can safeguard us now, so that when the action comes on for trial, we will not have to prove the fact of the guardians having acquiesced all over again. It'll save us trouble and expense.

His Lordship—Oh, yes.

Mr. Potter—There's the question of charges.

Mr. Pollock—All the property will not be chargeable. Twelve shares will be returned subject to certain payments. As regards the question of interest, it's clear that he can't have both interest and dividend. Regarding the other beneficiaries, they are not in the matter before your Lordship. No order can possibly be made charging any interest on the 24 shares because the beneficiaries are not in the proceedings before the Court. The only order which can safely be made is on one particular point which has been raised and not on any of the other points.

Mr. Potter—We made an application that they should be applied as parties.

Mr. Pollock—That's different from saying that they have in fact been added. They cannot be taken to have so been added because the application, so to speak, has not been pressed home. Mr. Potter—I only want to show that we did something in the matter.

(STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION.)

Some days ago a number of students held a demonstration in a temple in Canton about three o'clock in the morning. A multitude of people, numbering several thousand, gathered round listening to the speeches delivered. On hearing the news, the Viceroy, thinking another rising had taken place, dispatched troops and police to the scene. On arrival it was found that the students were only delivering lectures. There were no arrests, but the crowd was dispersed.

FEARED DESTRUCTION OF RAILWAY LINES.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, May 7th.

The Board of Post and Communications, in view of the trouble in Canton, entertain a fear that the railway lines may be destroyed by the rebels in case of a rising. The Board has accordingly asked the Viceroy to dispatch more soldiers to guard the railways. The Board further requested the Viceroy to allow the railways to resume traffic which was suspended recently on account of the outbreak.

The appointments are announced of Sub-Lieutenant J. O. Mansfield to the Monmouth, to date April 9.

SCHOOLBOY WHO WAS APPOINTED COM-PADRORE.

CLAIM FOR SECURITY ADVANCED.

Before Mr. Justice F. A. Hazelton, Acting Puiano Judge, in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction Wednesday morning, Liu Fan Ting, described as a student, sued P. Schmidt and Company to recover the sum of \$220, money paid to the defendant in respect of cost of furniture. Mr. Stevenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Donegan, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. L. d'Almada represented the defendant.

Mr. Stevenson said as the defendant did not appear, his friend could not be heard.

His Lordship—Can you show me any authority for that? I must ask you to prove your case.

Mr. Stevenson, in opening his case stated that the defendant recently started business on the Shamen as a general importer and exporter. He wanted a compradore and instructed two brokers, who were well-known bad characters in Canton, to get him one to produce security. He got into communication with his client and although at the time the latter was only a schoolboy, he was allowed to undertake the position of compradore to Schmidt and Company. He was taken to the office, saw the manager and the latter agreed to take him on condition that he advanced a security of \$1,500. Plaintiff said he could pay \$200 on the 3rd day of the 3rd moon (April 1) and the balance of \$1,300 within half a month. On that day, the plaintiff went into defendant's office and paid \$200 as deposit, for which he held a receipt. He was asked when he could start his duties and furnish an office-boy and coolie. Plaintiff replied he would commence his duties on the 1st April. He was also asked to have the furniture required taken to his furnished premises. He did so and was handed a receipt from the firm. It was agreed that plaintiff should be employed in the capacity of compradore on terms that the security was to be \$1,500. His client being a schoolboy, he was not very well acquainted with the British merchants and British subjects can use these notes without any anxiety. On receipt of the despatch, the Viceroy has instructed the Provincial Treasurer and the Diplomatic Commissioner to consider the matter before sending a reply to the British Consul.

OPIUM TAX INCREASED.

Yesterday the Canton Customs' Commissioner received a wire from Peking announcing that the duty on opium imported into China will be increased from Hui-kuan Tls. 110 to Tls 350. The Commissioner has posted up the notice for the information of importers. As regards the opium monopoly in Canton, it is not likely that the monopoly will be abolished, as it only levies taxes on prepared opium.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, May 7.

FOLLOWING is a list of additional subscriptions to that published in yesterday's issue in connection with the above:

Pacific Mail S.S. Co. \$500

S. J. David & Co. 350

Shewan, Tones & Co. 250

Gibb, Livingston & Co. 250

W. R. Loxley & Co. 250

Macdonald & Co. 250

Lane, Crawford & Co. 250

The H.K. & China Gas Co. 250

Lowe, Bingham & Matthews 250

Bank Line, Ltd. 200

The H.K. Electric Co. 100

The China Borneo Co. 100

Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark 100

O. B. Brewery 100

Palmer and Turner 100

Linstead and Davis 100

N. J. Stubb, Esq. 100

E. H. Ray, Esq. 50

Harry Wicking & Co. 50

A. G. Gordon, Esq. 50

Kelly and Walsh 50

R. R. Hynd, Esq. 50

W. Dunbar, Esq. 50

R. C. Edwards, Esq. 20

C. H. Wakeman, Esq. 20

A. B. Rouse, Esq. 20

CANTON NEWS.

INFLAMMATORY LECTURES.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, May 9.

It has come to the knowledge of H. E. the Viceroy that anti-Manchurian lectures are being delivered freely in Hongkong, in Macao and also on board steamers bound for Canton from Hongkong and Macao. The Viceroy is of opinion

that this practice is fraught with danger to the public peace, especially in view of the fact that the rising in Canton has only just been suppressed. His Excellency is considering the best measures with a view to putting down this form of activity on the part of the revolutionaries. It is reported that the assistance of the Hongkong Government and that of the Macao Government will be sought for to put an end to these inflammatory lectures, as they can only tend to create hatred in the hearts of the people against the Manchus.

A CENSUS.

The Taotai for the Constabulary is now framing up a list of regulations with a view to taking a census of the Canton people.

TROUBLE FEARED AT SHEK-LUNG.

The commanders of the garrison stationed at Shek-lung yesterday reported to the Canton Viceroy that, considering the importance of the place, the number of forces at their disposal is not sufficient to protect the town. During the last few days, rumours have been current that this spot would be chosen for an outbreak by the anarchists. Although nothing has happened, it is advisable to dispatch more troops. His Excellency intends to dispatch Commander Lui with the 6th regiment.

CHINESE BANK NOTES.

The British Consul at Shamen has written to the Canton Viceroy regarding the issue of bank notes by the Canton official specie department. The Consul says that new bank notes are being issued daily without any limit.

The Consul asks the Viceroy whether he could propose some measures by which the British merchants and British subjects can use these notes without any anxiety. On receipt of the despatch, the Viceroy has instructed the Provincial Treasurer and the Diplomatic Commissioner to consider the matter before sending a reply to the British Consul.

OPIUM TAX INCREASED.

Yesterday the Canton Customs' Commissioner received a wire from Peking announcing that the duty on opium imported into China will be increased from Hui-kuan Tls. 110 to Tls 350. The Commissioner has posted up the notice for the information of importers.

As regards the opium monopoly in Canton, it is not likely that the monopoly will be abolished, as it only levies taxes on prepared opium.

MORE RISINGS FEARED.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN TO PREVENT INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, May 7.

The Board of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy stating that although the tumult in Canton has been entirely suppressed, the Board is in fear that similar risings may occur in other places. As Canton is a place where Chinese and foreigners come in contact both in business and privately, it is of the utmost importance that the lives and properties of the foreigners should be protected. The Board has asked the Viceroy to take every precaution in his power to prevent any international complications which will involve China in the payment of claims and compensation.

On receipt of the telegram, the Viceroy and Admiral Li Chun have jointly

instructed the military authorities accordingly.

FEAR OF DESTRUCTION OF RAILWAY LINES.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, May 7th.

The Board of Post and Communications, in view of the trouble in Canton, entertain a fear that the railway lines may be destroyed by the rebels in case of a rising.

The Board has accordingly asked

the Viceroy to dispatch more

soldiers to guard the railways.

The Board further requested the

Viceroy to allow the railways

to resume traffic which was

suspended recently on account

of the outbreak.

THE LOCAL DANGER.

(BOARDING VESSELS UNDER WAY.)

Canton, May 9.

As we have already reported, the Marine Court magistrate recently fined certain masters of launches for boarding vessels in the harbour under way. A well-known firm here made a plea for leniency in the matter because of the fact that the steamer concerned had little time in port.

Commenting on this the "Loud

Light" says: It is worthy of

mention that the plea for

leniency in the matter because of

the fact that the steamer concerned

had little time in port.

THE REVOLUTION.

COUNTRYSIDE QUIET AND UNDISTURBED.

A special representative of the "Hongkong Telegraph" spent Sunday in investigating the disturbance between here and Canton.

The villages are quiet, although brigands and other bad characters are taking advantage of the present disturbance to cause trouble.

The attack on the Canton-Kowloon Railway, which the "Telegraph" published on Saturday, is in no way connected with the Canton revolt. The revolutionaries were not implicated. The trouble has arisen because of the antagonism of certain Chinese employees of the road to one of the European engineers. There is no political significance whatever in this affair.

Although the country is quiet, it would be idle to deny that the seeds of disturbance are germinating. In the villages along the river it was quite plain that the nerves of the people were intense. The "Telegraph's" representative was frequently warned that there were "bad characters" abroad, and even in places where troops were stationed the same feeling of uneasiness was displayed.

The heavy rains of the last few days have not added to the comfort of the people. Two Chinese were drowned before our representative's eyes at a ford suddenly flooded from the hills. At one point it rose eleven feet within an hour. Large areas are covered in water and the crops have been destroyed. It would seem, indeed, that nature is doing her best for the revolutionaries.

The general impression left on the mind, however, is that the Kwangtung Government with a strong and honest policy will escape from its difficulties with flying colours.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN GJERTSON.

The death occurred on Saturday in Kobe of Captain Johan Frederik Gjertson, late gunner of the Oriental Whaling Co.'s steamer "Rox," at the age of 54. The deceased had been ill for some time, and in spite of the best medical attention, it was realized that the case—cancer of the liver—was a hopeless one. Deceased had been in Japan for about eighteen months engaged in whaling operations. He was one of the best-known of Norwegian whalers, and has taken part in many important expeditions connected with this branch of fishery. Deceased leaves a wife and family in his native town, Tjømo, near Tønsberg in Norway. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Landberg, L. Anderson, Meyer, Bruun and Larson, Captains Larsen, Halvorsen and O. E. Andersen. Mr. Shibusawa, of the Oriental Whaling Co., who was the chief mourner, said a few words at the interment. Mr. Hasche, the Norwegian Consul at Kobe, also delivered a short address at the graveside, as did Captain Halvorsen, of the steamer "Tungus."

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st May, 1911.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL

1910. 1911. 1910. 1911.

Tyam ... 53 ft. 10 in. below 51 ft. 10 in. below

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON'S MEETING.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber Thursday afternoon. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, presided.

There were also present:

Hon. Mr. C. Clementi (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown (Registrar-General).

Major General Anderson.

Hon. Capt. W. Lyons (Capt. Supt. of Police).

Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett.

Hon. Mr. C. Montague Ede.

Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross.

Mr. H. H. Crofton (Clerk of Councils).

NEW MEMBER.

Before the business of the agenda was proceeded with, Mr. C. H. Ross took the oath of allegiance. He takes his seat on the Council in the place of the Hon. Mr. Keswick.

A CORRECTION.

His Excellency: Gentlemen: I rise, with your permission, to make a personal correction of an error in a speech which I delivered at the Council before last, regarding the railway. I said that no provision had been made in the estimates for a sinking fund for the current year. I had intended to correct the statement at the last meeting of Council, but for some unaccountable reason I omitted it. You will find, on page 109, that a sum of \$61,371 was provided to meet the sinking fund on the railway loan.

The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai put the following question, of which notice had been given:

Will the Government lay on the table at the next meeting of this Council a return showing:—(1) The total amount of revenue; (2) The total amount of expenditure; (3) The amount of margin (if any); (4) The amount of military contribution; and (5) Total amount spent on Public Works Extraordinary, for the years 1896 to 1910 inclusive?

The government's reply to the question supplied the hon. members with a tabular statement giving the facts required. In 1896 the figures were: Gross revenue, \$2,609,878; Extraordinary revenue, not assessed for military contribution, \$339,090; ordinary, revenue, \$2,250,179. Gross expenditure was \$2,182,401 extraordinary, \$9,150; ordinary, \$1,882,272. Margin of excess of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure, exclusive of military contribution and volunteers, \$307,967; amount of military contribution, \$500,079 and total expenditure on public works extraordinary, \$300,129. In 1910 the figures were: Gross revenue, \$9,960,869; extraordinary, \$332,680; ordinary, \$6,628,183; expenditure, gross, \$5,499,882; extraordinary, \$1,176,487; ordinary, \$4,295,058; margin of excess of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure, exclusive of military contribution and volunteers, \$2,333,125; amount of military contribution, \$1,372,486, and total expenditure on public works, \$1,204,823.

FINANCIAL.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand nine hundred dollars (\$2,900) in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary, Buildings, Additions to No. 2 Police Station, and to vote a sum of ninety-five dollars and eighty-one cents (\$95.81) in aid of the vote Judicial and Legal Departments, E.—Land Registry—Office, Other Charges, Official Receiver and Registrar of Trade Marks, Incidental Expenses.

MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. C. Montague Ede gave notice of the following question, which he would put at the next meeting:—With reference to the remarks of the Honourable Mr. Slade in the debate of the 8th October, 1908, will the Government lay upon the table some papers embodying the views and calculations of His Excellency the Governor upon the subject of the Military Contribution?

NEW BILLS.

The Attorney General moved the suspension of standing orders to deal with the bill for the amendment of the Census Ordinance of 1881. It was necessary that the bill should be put through rapidly as he believed that the census was to be taken on the 20th inst.

The standing orders being suspended the Attorney General moved the second reading of the Ordinance to amend the Census Ordinance of 1881. The bill had been explained by Sir Francis Piggott when going through the ordinances in course of revision.

The second and third readings of the bill were carried at this sitting.

The Council went into Committee to consider the report of the committee appointed to deal with the regulation of the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes within the Colony and its dependencies. The Colonial Secretary said that as the Bill had been considered clause by clause by the Public Works Committee, he moved that the bill be read by numbers instead of reading the whole clause. This was adopted.

The Council then adjourned till Thursday next.

H.M.S. CLIO DAMAGED.

When the gale which has been experienced during the week-end was at its highest early last Saturday morning a collision, fortunately not accompanied by loss of life, occurred in the river at Hankow. The N.Y.K. s.s. Singkiang Maru was bumping badly against the hull and, having no steam up, was forced to employ a steam launch to tow her away from her dangerous position. The initial stages of the tow were accomplished successfully, but when in midstream the launch proved powerless to control the vessel against wind and stream, and the Singkiang drifted on to the bows of H. M. S. Clio. Drifting down with the current she carried away the Clio's starboard accommodation ladder and immediately afterwards collided with that vessel, buckling some planks badly. She finally got clear, and towed by the steam-launch found an anchorage in mid-stream. "Hankow Daily News."

CANTON NEWS.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT, Canton, May 10.

CANTON LABOURERS' UNION.

Some days ago a meeting of the labourers of various occupation was held at the Engineering Investigation Association offices.

The object was to establish the Canton Labourers' Union in accordance with the regulations framed by the Board of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, and approved of by the Throne. It was unanimously decided that a site should be selected for the establishment of this Union if funds could be canvassed for the inauguration and maintenance of same.

THRONE CONFERNS HONOURS.

According to an Imperial decree issued on the 7th inst., the Throne confers honours on H.E. the Viceroy, Admiral Li Chun, Commander Ng Chung-Yue, Taotai for the Constabulary, Brigadier General Wong, and also grants promotion to other officials who took part in the suppression of the tumult in Canton.

FLYING FOREIGN FLAGS.

The Board of Agriculture,

Industry and Commerce has re-

peatedly discovered that many Chinese vessels, trading on the coast and also up rivers, fraudulently make use of foreign flags,

and that many serious cases of trouble have resulted.

The Board considers this practice will cause great inconvenience to foreign trade and finds that these owners are driven to this act by the unnecessary restrictions put on Chinese vessels by the Customs.

The Board has accordingly instructed the viceroys and governors of the various provinces to find out the number of vessels illegally flying foreign flags.

Four men have arrived by the steamer Devanha to join the Police force.

SUPREME COURT.

SANDER WIELER ARBITRATION CASE.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. Bruton, of Messrs. Bruton and Hett, moved a motion on behalf of the Wing On firm that (1) Messrs. Dutton and Holyoak give a finding upon their opinion that (2) Messrs. Dutton and Holyoak were entitled to costs before anything else. The fact that a critical situation arose, in fact regular deadlock, was not our fault.

His Lordship—It was abortive in this sense only—that there was no order made. You are entitled to say "It was abortive in our favour."

Mr. Pollock—Exactly. A somewhat difficult position was given to us to that wasn't our fault.

Mr. Alabaster—We sent them a letter consenting to adopt any of the four suggestions by your Lordship.

We have received no answer to that letter. This motion is by way of answer to the letter.

Mr. Pollock—We submit respectfully that we are entitled to costs before anything else. The fact that a critical situation arose, in fact regular deadlock, was not our fault.

His Lordship—I said at the time that what I decided must not be taken to mean that it was in the nature of an award. It was merely, as I said, an expression of opinion.

Mr. Pollock—When the Court gives an opinion in this way, surely something must happen on that opinion! Something must be drawn up on paper.

His Lordship—Something was as matter of fact drawn up on paper. The practical result was that arbitration should not go on.

Mr. Pollock—That being so, the opinion was in our favour.

His Lordship—The real difficulty is that I have not expressed an opinion as to your legal rights as to costs. If I were to expressly find that there was no contract, then I would feel easier in my mind as to costs. The arbitrators never really went into the question.

Mr. Pollock—We can satisfy your Lordship as to the question of quality.

His Lordship—Why should either of the parties pay costs to the other?

Mr. Pollock—Because Sander Wieler insisted, and insisted unsuccessfully, that arbitration should go on. One party objected one way and the other party protested the other way.

Mr. Pollock in reply contended that that application was altogether misconceived. There were different ways of dealing with the matter. Firstly, the Court had no power to award costs. The arbitrators had complete control over costs.

Counsel proceeded to quote authorities at some length.

His Lordship reserved his decision.

A SOLICITOR'S COSTS.

A somewhat amusing action occupied the attention of Mr. Justice F. A. Hazeland, Acting Puisne Judge, in the Summary Court Thursday morning, when Mr. G. A. Hastings, solicitor, sued Li Yuet and Mack Ohun, married women, to recover the sum of \$40.70 for costs as against the first defendant and as surely for the payment thereof as against the second defendant.

At the last hearing of the action the defendants were absent and the first defendant's son was asked by his Lordship to communicate with them with a view to their appearance in Court.

When the case came before his Lordship this morning, the first defendant's son in the course of a rambling statement informed the Court that he had received a letter that morning from the plaintiff.

What we said was this: "We don't see how you can go in the matter further at all. You have already given your decision." The objection taken by Mr. Bruton was perfectly justifiable. Your Lordship we understood said that we were correct. Under these circumstances, we must ask your Lordship to give us costs.

His Lordship—The matter can be approached from two points of view. Suppose I assume that I did give judgment, then comes the question whether I have given judgment. There was no definite judgment. It was more an expression of opinion.

Mr. Pollock—That does not present the matter which came before your Lordship from being proceeding.

His Lordship—But no order was made?

Mr. Pollock—The Court has come to a certain view in the matter and that view is in our favour. If the Court has power, as we submit it has, to award costs, then we must ask your

Lordship for an order for costs. We have based this application on the finding of the Court. It can't be said that the proceedings were abortive.

His Lordship—It was abortive in this sense only—that there was no order made. You are entitled to say "It was abortive in our favour."

Mr. Pollock—Exactly. A somewhat difficult position was given to us to that wasn't our fault.

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petition set out that the Kwong Hip Loong Company was incorporated on the 9th September, 1898, under the Companies Ordinance of Hongkong. Its registered office was at 48, Connaught Road, Central and its nominal capital was \$200,000, divided into 10,000 shares of \$20 each. The amount of capital paid up or credited as paid up was \$64,900. The objects for which the Company was established were (inter alia) to carry on the business of an engineer, carpenter and ship-builder, either in Hongkong or elsewhere. The Company was indebted to petitioners in the sum of \$6,045.62, balance due in respect of iron, brass and other goods sold and delivered. Petitioners had made repeated and urgent applications to the Company for the payment of its debt but the latter failed and neglected the sum or any part thereof.

Mr. Pollock—We sent them a letter consenting to adopt any of the four suggestions by your Lordship. We have received no answer to that letter. This motion is by way of answer to the letter.

Mr. Pollock—Exactly. A somewhat difficult position was given to us to that wasn't our fault.

Mr. Alabaster—We sent

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Horticultural Society was held Thursday night in the City Hall, when there were present Messrs W. Looker (in the chair), L. Gibbs, hon. secy.; F. Howell, A. J. Mackie, A. H. Harris, Chao Po Sion and Shin Yau Fai.

The chairman, in proposing the adoption of accounts, said he was glad to note that the number of entries had increased, but also regretted that the number of persons exhibiting was falling off. He suggested that this might be remedied by a change in classification, while the Governor's permission to hold the next exhibition on the Colony's finest site would also be a help and add considerably to the membership. He then called attention to the various infringements of the rules. This was not done by the exhibitors themselves but by their gardeners, and they were asked to see that their gardeners be properly instructed, and to see that instructions be properly carried out. He trusted exhibitors would give this matter their best attention. On the question of the form, in which during the last few years one of the larger exhibitors had obtained from 19 to 38 prizes, he always had felt that this was a discouragement to the smaller exhibitors for the others to take such a large share of the prizes. Articles of use and ornament should be given more prominence, and no one exhibitor should take more than \$25 in money prizes and the limit of the number of first prizes he thought should be six, after which certificates should be given, and the holder of the largest number of these certificates should be given a special prize.

Mr. Harris seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried.

The officers elected were as follows:—President, Mr. John Barton; hon. secretary, Mr. Gibbs; hon. treasurer, Mr. Pattenden; and Committee, Messrs. C. F. H. Boavis, Chao Po Sion, P. W. Goldring, Ho Kom Tong, F. Howell, H. W. Looker, W. J. Tucher, A. H. Harris and Mrs. Jordan.

SEQUEL TO THE NATIVE BANK SENSATION.

As a sequel to the sensational Chinese banking occurrence published in these columns, in our issue of yesterday, Wong King Sam was brought up before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy today, on a charge of the larceny of money by means of a trick.

Mr. Hind prosecuted on behalf of the Lai Lung Bank, and Mr. d'Almada defended.

Mr. Hind asked for a week's remand, as it was probable that there would be eight other charges preferred against the prisoner at the instance of eight other banks.

Mr. d'Almada asked for bail, but the prosecuting solicitor opposed, as he said that the other men had absconded, and the defendant might as well. Besides there were bankruptcy proceedings to be taken as well. Continuing Mr. Hind said the prisoner and others had opened a shop and some of the men, who were not in custody, went round to various banks and procured from them some foreign currency. This was taken to the Wing Yuen shop, and the messengers who brought it were asked to return in an hour, when they would be paid. After that interval, they did return, and found that the shop was shut, most of the men had disappeared and only the defendant was found in an upstairs room.

His Worship decided to grant bail and fixed it at \$5,000.

The case was adjourned till Monday next.

Myron H. Chandler, chief clerk of the bureau of health, has arrived in Hongkong to investigate conditions there regarding the manufacture of meat products. While here Mr. Chandler will also look into the plague situation, for as yet only the most meagre reports have been received concerning the plague. The "Cable News American" will

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polichawala and Kotwall state that since their last report on the 31st ult. by the s.s. Assaye a sudden revolutionary rising in Canton and several other southern districts had hampered the trade, which had further depressed the yarn market in the first part of the interval.

The trouble having been quelled soon, by the stringent measures taken by the Chinese Government, the business soon resumed in normal tone.

The present low rates tempted a few speculative buyers to appear in the market, which resulted in a moderately good business and about 2,000 bales were put through at a further decline of \$1 to \$2. There is nothing encouraging to induce other large buyers, who still remain very quiet. Judging from the present condition of the market it is not expected that a further decline will set in and the market closes quiet but steady.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

An express train of the Peking Hankow railway was derailed some distance from Ching Ting at 11 o'clock a.m. on the 28th ultimo. The express train left Hankow with a full complement of passengers, and maintained a good speed all the way. Nothing happened until some distance from Ching Ting, when a first class carriage was derailed. Two old sleepers on the line gave way, and this was the cause of the accident. The country is flat. The engine went on for about 300 or 400 yds. before the driver discovered that the carriage had been left behind. The passengers on board the train were panic-stricken, and the guard at once telegraphed to Ching Ting for assistance.

Unfortunately the telegraphic line was damaged, and they had no alternative but to send the engine on to Ching Ting for help. A certain foreign minister and his suite, together with the deputies despatched by the Board of Foreign Affairs to welcome him, were on board. The minister was slightly injured on the hand.

Thirty seven passengers were wounded and among them were many European ladies. An American tourist was also injured. The tourists on board the disabled train at once took some snap shots of the accident, and the curio hunters took pieces of the broken sleepers away with them as a souvenirs of the accident.

CORONATION FUND.

The following additional subscriptions have been received towards the fund for the celebration of the Coronation in Hongkong:—

Standard Oil Co. of N.Y.	\$500
Alex. Ross & Co.	250
Caldbeck, McGregor & Co.	200
Carmichael and Clark	150
Garnier, Quelch & Co.	100
Hongkong Ice Co.	100
W. C. Jack & Co.	100
Arratoon V. Apear	100
H. Price & Co.	100
J. D. Hutchinson & Co.	100
W. G. Humphreys & Co.	100
Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming	100
Palmer and Turner	100
Loigh and Orange	100
China & Japan Telephone Co.	100
Goddard and Douglas	100
Lloyd's Register of Shipping	50
Brewer & Co.	50
Geo. Lammert	50
MacEwen, Frickell & Co.	50

KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the above Council on April 18, Dr. C. Merz, Consul for Germany at Amoy, informed the members that he has handed over charge of the offices of Senior Consul at Amoy to H.B.M. Consul, Mr. Sundius, and that leave of absence has been granted to him and that he has handed over charge of the Imperial German Consulate to Mr. G. Wilde.

The Secretary reported that the depth sunk at the artesian well is now 128 feet 8 inches.

Mr. Wilson tendered his resignation as chairman, and a hearty vote of thanks was passed to him. Mr. W. H. Wallace was elected chairman. Mr. Wilson was elected vice-chairman.

CANTON NEWS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, May 11.
FOREIGN CONSUL LODGES COMPLAINTS.

A foreign Consul has, owing to the many diplomatic cases pending settlement by the authorities of Lin Chow and Yun Chow, lodged a complaint with the Canton Viceroy, and requested His Excellency to dispatch a special deputy to those places to hasten the officials who are responsible for delay. The Consul has made this request with a desire to maintain friendship between the two countries, and to protect trade. His Excellency has acceded to the Consul's request, and the deputy is already on his way.

CANTON TRANQUIL

Although Canton has assumed its former state of tranquillity, and it is fairly certain that no similar rising will occur again, there is still anxiety among the people living in the outskirts of the city. On the arrival of the cruisers from the northern squadron, H.E. the Viceroy will ask Admiral Li Chun to start round the different districts in Kwang-tung, with a view to pacifying the minds of the people. Ever since the tumult in Canton, the authorities at Chiu Chow have taken the utmost precaution to prevent another outbreak. All passengers arriving and leaving Chiu-chow by trains are subject to strict examination. The garrison which had been stationed in the outlying districts has been recalled for the protection of the city.

AMMUNITION DISCOVERED IN HAIR.

Yesterday, according to information supplied by the landlady of a certain house, the police at once went to No. 3, Tak-lun Lane, Honam, and effected a seizure of a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The contraband was discovered in twelve bales of human hair. In these packages, besides 62 rifles, a large quantity of ammunition, together with uniforms and white bands were found. In a well in the same house a large number of rifles were discovered.

THE PLAGUE.

Preliminary steps have been taken by the Taotai of Consular in preventing the spread of plague in Canton. New measures have been introduced and the public have been informed to keep their dwelling houses clean. Special attention will be paid by the sanitary authorities to the improvement of drains and to preventing the public from dumping dead rats and rubbish in the streets.

EXECUTIONS IN FRONT OF COLLEGE DOORS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, May 7.

Mr. Wong, inspector of a college for pupil teachers has sent a strong protest to the Educational Commissioner in Canton regarding the action of the Pun U Magistrate in sealing the front door of the college as an execution ground for the anarchists arrested in connection with the recent tumult in Canton. As a consequence all the students in the college have left and the school is suspected of having taking part in this outbreak. He has now received a reply from the Commissioner assuring him that this kind of unpleasantness would not occur again.

GOLF.

COMPETITION RESULTS.

The results of the competitions, run by the Hongkong Golf Club, and played off during the latter days of last week are as follow:—

CAPTAIN'S CUP.

C. H. Humphreys	92-15-77
Capt. Waring	90-7-83
K. M. Cumming	85-0-85
Capt. Spicer	94-9-85
T. J. Fisher	102-12-90

Winner of medal 35 entries.

POOL.

A. C. E. Elbrough	94-13-81
K. M. Cumming	82-0-82
A. W. Wilkins	82-1-83
E. B. Arobbatt	80-0-83
W. Ross	96-12-84
Capt. Spicer	94-2-85
H. T. Stouham	98-12-86

Winner of pool, 35 entries.

HONGKONG WARNS MANILA OF PLAGUE.

According to a cable received on May 4th at Manila by the quarantine officials from the American Consul general at Hongkong, plague is raging and 22 cases have already been reported.

A foreign Consul has, owing to the many diplomatic cases pending settlement by the authorities of Lin Chow and Yun Chow, lodged a complaint with the Canton Viceroy, and requested His Excellency to dispatch a special deputy to those places to hasten the officials who are responsible for delay. The Consul has made this request with a desire to maintain friendship between the two countries, and to protect trade. His Excellency has acceded to the Consul's request, and the deputy is already on his way.

Every precaution is being taken with the passengers and cargo arriving from Hongkong. The service man in Hongkong thoroughly bathes and examines all Chinese passengers leaving that port and the quarantine officials have tightened the screws so that it is impossible for passengers to land without undergoing a most rigid examination.

As yet no quarantine has been enforced, but should the plague spread to any great degree, the quarantine officials will put a temporary embargo on all traffic between Manila and Hongkong.

WEDDING.

CARROL-L-LEWINGTON.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at St. Joseph's Church this morning, when Miss Nance Lewington, of Hongkong, was united in wedlock to Mr. A. H. Carroll. The bride, who was given away by Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro, in the absence of her father, looked charming in a gown of white silk trimmed with lace. She wore a beautifully embroidered veil and carried a shower bouquet of marguerites and lilies. The bridesmaids were the Misses Geraldine and Constance Smith, nieces of the bridegroom, who were attired in charming creations of white silk with blue and pink embroideries, respectively, and carried bouquets of pink roses. Mr. W. J. Carroll, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The gift of the bridegroom to the bride was a handsome brooch set with emeralds and opals and to each of the bridesmaids a gold bangle. The presents were both numerous and costly.

After the ceremony, a reception was held at St. Patrick's Club, where the health of the happy couple was enthusiastically honoured. Later, the newly-married pair left for Manila, where the honeymoon is to be spent.

HONGKONG DAY BY DAY.

There were two escapes from Victoria Gaol last year, but one of the prisoners was recaptured by the police.

Colonel Henry M. Andrews, America, of the first field artillery, has been retired from active service.

Last year the formation of pine tree plantations in the Harbour Belt was continued. The number of sites sown was 528,200.

Two hundred acres of plantations on Mount Davis and 70 acres at Aberdeen were felled during the year. The revenue derived was \$8,955 dollars.

Four thousand eight hundred and sixty seven prisoners were admitted into gaol during the year as against five thousand two hundred and twelve in 1909.

Nearly five million forms were printed at the Gaol last year and 23,500 books bound. Thirty-seven men were engaged in bookbinding and 48 in the printing.

J. H. Anderson, of 14, Gresson Street, Wan Chai, reports that while his motor boat was being towed by the O. B. launch the rope broke and the motor boat is missing. He believes the craft has drifted out to sea.

Mr. S. B. G. Ross, District Officer, Tai Po, states that a pier at Castle Peak has been projected but no work has been taken in hand. This pier, when complete, will be a valuable terminus for the railway, and is absolutely essential.

Miss Vera Ferrace arrived in

Manila on the 6th inst. from Hongkong on the Changsha.

Miss Ferrace has gone to Manila to fulfil an engagement with Manager Frankel of the Apollo theatre and made her first appearance before a Manila audience on the day of her arrival.

British gunboats at Chungking held their annual sports last month.

Messrs. W. B. Rigden and W. A. T. Bullock have joined the Volunteers.

Sgt. E. M. Hayward has resigned from the Volunteers and Corporal C. H. Blason, of the Scout Company, has been promoted to the rank of sergeant.

Major A. C. Ralph of the 8th Rajputs will be officer in charge of the Visitor Detention Barrack for the ensuing week; Captain G. E. Garnett, R.G.A., officer of the 8th Rajputs, will furnish Night Guard at Kowloon Military Hospital.

It is noticed that ships conveying Chinese passengers, under the provisions of the Chinese Emigration Ordinance, 1889, will not be allowed to carry them on the upper or weather deck, between the 1st of June and the 15th October inclusive.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Arthur George Murchison Fletcher to act as Assessor of Rates, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Arthur Chapman, V.D., or until further notice, with effect from this date.

It is stated that \$20,000 is to be spent on the new Star Ferry wharf. The structure will be a two storey one, with offices above. It will be a tremendous improvement on the existing premises.

A telegram from Batavia to the Deli "Courant" states the city has again been declared infected with cholera, and that Hurst's Circus has been closed owing to cases of cholera amongst the stable personnel.

It has been decided to continue the classes at the Peak School during the summer. By the courtesy of the hon. treasurer, Mr. G. A. Tisdall, the classes will be held at his residence, "Quarndon," opposite the Peak Hotel, commencing June 1st.